ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,260—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on applica-

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | SATURDAY. 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEER....4113 | 800 | | W. A. Seaton.... | 5th Jan. |
| ONIA..7558 | 3763 | | W. R. Andrews..12th | " |
| ....4136 | 800 | | H. T. Weighell ...19th | " |
| ....5159 | 1900 | | R. F. Brisoe ....26th | " |
| ....4136 | 800 | | W. A. Seaton..... 2nd | Feb. |
| | | | E. Crewe ..... 9th | " |
| | | | T. Weighell ..16th | " |
| | | | Horne ....23rd | " |
| | | | Seaton.... 2nd | Mar. |
| | | | ....9th | " |
| | | | ....16th | " |

...additional ... leave for China and Japan ... erty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EMPERATOR ....C. Bechtinger | | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Jan. '95. |
| EMPERATRIX.... G. Nicolich | | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Feb. '95. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI..... | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON .....A. Pelmer..... | | 3,268 | 650 | 9th Jan. '95 |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM ...G. Wallusching. | | 4,409 | 350 | 9th Feb. " |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE Or VENICE..... | Rs. 325 | Rs. 160 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS,

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS ..... | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS ..... | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company ... new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria Germany, as well as Tickets by Steamers of the "Nordischer Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ODOBNA.....P. Mersa ..... | | 4,331 | 350 | 21st Jan. '95 |

...nnecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUX to Madras, Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
...esson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Dec, 1894.

MESSAGERIES MAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1895, at 4 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Personal Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 5th January, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* PORBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

"KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the ...ary, at 10 a. m.

...RRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

"...AVA," 1,477 tons, on the ... at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, ...das, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahoo, in the foregoing or any order.

...OAST AND CALCUTTA.

"...NDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the ... calling at such Ports as may be arranged, ...e ascertained on application to the Under...

...OR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

"...ASSYRIA," 1,435 tons, on the 17th ...nuary, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzi... the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
...mbay, 29th December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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KEMP & Co., LD.,

The House in India for

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Catalogues Free on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

The House in India for

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES.

Sole Agents for

CLAUDIAS ASH & SONS.

Catalogues Free on Application.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

LIVER GRANULES.

There was a Young Man of Bombay
Who grumbled the live-long day,
Till he read in a Manual
Of Kemp's Liver Granule—
Now of Men he's the Gayest of Gay!

KEMP'S LIVER GRANULES,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

| | Cash. | | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per doz .....Rs. | 26 0 | Rs. | 29 0 |
| Per gallon ..... „ | 12 4 | „ | 13 12 |
| | Cash. | | Credit. |
| Per doz .....Rs. | 28 0 | Rs. | 31 8 |
| Per gallon..... „ | 13 4 | „ | 14 12 |
| | Cash. | | Credit. |
| Per doz.....Rs. | 35 0 | Rs. | 39 0 |
| Per gallon ..... „ | 16 12 | „ | 18 12 |
| | Cash. | | Credit. |
| Per doz .....Rs. | 26 0 | Rs. | 29 0 |
| Per gallon ..... „ | 12 4 | „ | 13 12 |

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING REGULARLY THE FOLLOWING :—

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HAMS.—Pale Cumberland, finest Quality, | per lb. ..... | 1 | 3 |
| „ Ready Cooked,—Whole or Half, | „ ..... | 2 | 2 |
| „ „ in Slices, | „ ..... | 2 | 12 |
| BACON.—Harris's Real Wilts Middles, | „ ..... | 1 | 3 |
| „ „ „ Bellies | „ ..... | 1 | 1 |
| CHEESES.—Double Gloster Guipere, Cheddar, | „ ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Real Stilton and Gorgonzola | „ ..... | 1 | 10 |
| FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER, | „ ..... | 1 | 6 |

SPANISH GRAPES, KENTISH COBNUTS, BARCELONA AND BRAZIL WALNUTS, NOW IN STOCK.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ACCURATE DISPENSING.

OUR DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENTS are OPEN DAY AND NIGHT, and are under the Supervision of Qualified European Chemists, through whose hands all Prescriptions pass.

Only the PUREST DRUGS and CHEMICALS are employed in our Dispensaries.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS to H. E. LORD HARRIS.

ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT. VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA.

GUARD AGAINST

SUN STROKE.

NEW STOCK

OF

SUN HATS AND HELMETS,

(ELLWOOD'S JUST (HAWKE'S)

ARRIVED.

LADIES AND GENTS'.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELLA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imperiales | in Boxes of 25 with silver foil. | Rs. 7 | 8 per box. |
| Prime de Revera | „ 25 „ | 6 | 0 „ |
| Regl. Antonio Lopez | „ 50 with ring | 11 | 0 „ |
| Non Plus Ultra | „ 50 „ | 9 | 0 „ |
| Exquisitos | „ 50 „ | 7 | 0 „ |
| Princessas (small size) | „ 50 „ | 5 | 0 „ |
| Neuvo Habano Especial | „ 100 „ | 6 | 0 „ |
| Do. do. No. 1 | „ 100 „ | 5 | 0 „ |
| Do. do. No. 2 | „ 100 „ | 4 | 8 „ |
| Do. do. No. 3 | „ 100 „ | 4 | 0 „ |

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Made Entirely of Aluminium.
Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
The Most Useful Companion one can Possess.
High Power,
Splendid Definition,
Superior Achromatic Lenses.

PATRONISED and approved by Officers of all Arms of the Military Service.

HAS received the Unanimous and most Extraordinary Testimony of the English Press as being

THE MOST USEFUL IN EXISTENCE—
Suitable for all purposes.

THE OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE.

THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

Complete in Soft Leather Case, Rs. 70.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,

AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,

SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland, H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHOW ROOMS and OFFICES of this Company will be CLOSED on NEW YEAR'S DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, but for the Convenience of Customers will be KEPT OPEN till 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

25—ARTISTS—25

MANAGER.....MR. SAVILLE SMITH.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 31ST DECEMBER,
(For the First Time in Bombay)
The Enormously Successful Farcical Comedy, in 3 Acts,
BY T. H. DARNLEY and P. MANVILLE FENN,
"THE BALLOON."

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1895,
MARK MELFORD'S
Screaming Farcical Comedy in Three Acts,
"KLEPTOMANIA."

WEDNESDAY, 2ND JANUARY,
Production (for the First Time in Bombay),
Of the Celebrated St. James's Comedy,
BY CECIL RALEIGH and R. C. CARTON,
"LIBERTY HALL."

THURSDAY, 3RD JANUARY,
Grand Production, with Special Scenery and Effects,
Of MESSRS. JONES and HERMAN'S
Phenomenally Successful Drama,
"THE SILVER KING."

FRIDAY, 4TH JANUARY,
Another New Production!!
AMY STEINBERG'S
Successful Farcical Comedy,
"DARLINGTON'S WIDOW."

SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY,
Production of the Immensely Successful Comedy in 3 Acts,
BY ARTHUR LAW,
Now playing to Crowded Houses in London, and bidding fair to out-rival "Charley's Aunt,"
"THE NEW BOY."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back, Rs. 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9, sharp.
Box Office at MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
EDWIN FERGUSSON.....Business Manager.

THE BOMBAY MASONIC BALL

Will take place

ON FRIDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1895.

J. F. PENNOCK,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

ESPLANADE PENDAL TICKETS for the COMING CRICKET MATCHES (28th to 31st Decr., 1894), may be had from J. E. MODY, Old Fort Police Court, Hornby Row. Season Ticket for One Chair, Rs. 5. Benches for 5 Seats, Rs. 10. Occasional Seats, Re. 1 per Chair, and Annas 8 per Seat on Benches.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has Arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 29th December, 1894.

ICES!
ICES!!
ICES!!!

WINES and SPIRITS of the best Quality,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
FRESH PASTRY EVERY DAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, suitable for one or Pair.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new Stylish VICTORIA, Built to order, Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also made to Order.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN;
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

CEYLON TEA,

FOLDING TABLES.

TRAVELLING BATHS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

HIGH CLASS WHISKIES.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| "Pall Mall," 11 Years Old | 42 | 8 |
| Napier Johnstone's | 38 | 0 |
| Brodie's Black "Squat" Bottles | 35 | 4 |
| STEWART'S FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH | 28 | 0 |
| Castle Old Smoke at | 25 | 0 |
| Caramylnie | 24 | 8 |
| Kaskie's "Old Stock" | 28 | 8 |
| Our Own SPECIAL BLEND | 27 | 0 |

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the household furniture of a lady, consisting of round, pier and wash-hand and dressing tables, easy chairs, arm and without arm chairs, iron, cots, children's cot, reclining couch, mahogany sofa, drawing-room sofas and chairs, towel horses, dressing glasses, drawing-room chairs, corner stands, bent-wood chairs, crockery, copper utensils, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 semi-grand piano by Kapp.
1 cottage pianoforte by Saundy and Co.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mokham Ram Ghanshamdass, Delhi—

ZA MRGD RM—1131-36 3 cases each 100 gold flowered sarees, 50 by 9½.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Oriental—

S & Co. 817—1-6—6 bales containing 2,000 scarlet and 250 black old uniforms.

By order of Mr. Girjashunker Vijeshunker, and on account and at the risk of Harkisondas Tribhowandass—

19 cases silk bordered dhoties and frocks.

By order of Vasantlal, and on account and at the risk of Luchminarran Soorajpursad, of Cawnpore—

6 bales each 400 pairs grey dhoties 40 inches by 10 yards.
2 " " 38 " by 9 "

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham,
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 bay mare about 7 years broken in harness.
1 child's chesnut pony.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 31, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWSARI.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Jaljee, widow and executrix of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Nowrojee Banajee, the house known as "Banjee House," in Banjee Wada, together with the furniture, &c., now lying in the house.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of the Free Fletcher Girls' School, Esplanade, opposite to Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban's bungalow, valuable teak and black wood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, rich ornaments, oil paintings and pictures, a large collection of very valuable books, &c., the property of R. B. NIXON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CLUB AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, opposite to Mr. Forward's Dispensary, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood club furniture, consisting of dining table in 16 pieces, chairs, easy chairs, couches, a first-rate mahogany full-size slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co. in very good order, with a six light billiard lamp, balls, cues, &c., complete, large collection of glass and crockery ware, Hink's table, hanging and wall lamps, cooking utensils, &c., the property of the Bandora Club.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on THURSDAY, the 10th January, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, without reserve, the property of the abovenamed Company, in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property, situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shafting, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, sogine tools, spare machinery, furniture scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Charlbles Lallobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers for the property will be received by the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 31, 1894.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

| YOUR VISITING CARD, | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate | 4 | 0 |
| 100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate | 5 | 0 |

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charge 1 Re. 1 per line extra.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

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BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns,
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT 'KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.' Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is unrestated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are. Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., will be CLOSED on 24th, 25th and 26th instant, also on 31st 1dem and 1st and 2nd proximo, these Days being Holidays Under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st December, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, Offers for the Purchase of any quantity up to 100 Tons of SCRAP COPPER and 50 Tons SCRAP BRASS (LOOSE), now lying in the Company's General Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th December, 1894.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY
(Established over 30 Years).

HAVE now been RE-OPENED for BUSINESS under the Management of Mr. J. ANDERSON, M. R. C. V. S., late Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon, Bombay Army (Lt.-Col., Army Veterinary Department, Retired), who is prepared to EXAMINE, SELECT, and PURCHASE HORSES for Local or Up-Country Consignments. Horses received on COMMISSION SALE or for Treatment.

FEES:

Examination with Certificate, Rs. 10; Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Commission on Horses Bought and Sold, Rs. 17; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per mensem, including Syce.

On completion of the Extensive Alterations and Repairs upon the Premises, a SHOEING FORGE will be Opened under the Supervision of an Experienced Farrier-Major.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 606 OF 1893.

VANDRAWANDAS VRIZLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in House No. 51, Koombartookda, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

AGA AHMEDALLY KHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirtieth of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Properties, will be SOLD in Two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate-right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the Two Several Properties hereinafter described, that is to say:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Ishampura Street, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 295-305, New No. 7093, old Survey Nos. 372-74, and New survey No. 5344, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6281, Street Nos. 42, 44, 45 and 48.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Ferns land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of Elphinstone Road, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and six yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 50, 52, 65, 78 and 197, New No. A-1165, old Survey No.—and New Survey Nos. 71-2236 and 2-338, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2494 (1), Street No. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 83, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of December, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
(THE PROPERTY OF ADMIRAL KENNEDY.)

A PAIR of WALERS, Bay, Black Points, Height about 15-2, age 6 and 7; Regularly driven as a Pair, quiet in Single and Double Harness, and have been Ridden. Are a good match, and in steady work; believed absolutely sound. Any fair Examination allowed. Price, Rs. 1,700 Apply to—

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2nd Marine Lines.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

| | QUININE. | FEBRIFUGE. |
|---|---|---|
| Medical Depots | Rs. 14 | Rs. 10 |
| Government Officers | " 16 | " 10 |
| The Public | " 16 | " 12 |

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL CAPSULES.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES prescribed for 40 years with unvarying success for Urethral Complaints, superior to all others.

Sold by all First-class Chemists in India.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Richts with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free upon application.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
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| PARIS..... | The Credit Lyonnais. |
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| If fixed for Six Months | 3 per cent. p. a. |
| Do. Twelve Months | 4 per cent. " |
| Do. Two or Three Years | 4½ per cent. " |

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| If paid in India | Commission ¼th per cent |
| On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody | " ¼th " |
| On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India | " ¼th " |

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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On FIXED DEPOSITS for

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
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BANK (LIMITED).

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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

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STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
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Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 4,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,820,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARIS BANKING COMPANY; and The ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 20th December, 1894.

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PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and Interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
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ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company Cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Rs. 50
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on Death;
Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement;
Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement;
Rs. 60 weekly during Temporary Total Disablement;
Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement;
Full particulars may be obtained from

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Bombay Office: 29, Esplanade Road.

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

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A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming Walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 60 | Per Annum | Rs. 66 |
| Half-yearly | " 33 | Half-yearly | " 36 |
| Quarterly | " 18 | Quarterly | " 19 |
| Monthly | " 6 | Monthly | " 7 |

TO SU

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Madras Presidency vs. Parsees, continued.
Bombay Foxhounds Meet, Parla.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
The London Lyric Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Subscription Ball, Taylor's Family Hotel, Byculla.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Kaffanali, Kaderi, and Jain entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Ponani left the dock on Friday, and steamer Chin Murray left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock on Saturday, and steamers Poluco and Oriental left on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and parcels, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch, to the Trieste Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 1st January, 1895.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—Owing to the premature and sad death of his Highness Chama Rajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Mysore, Prince Sumatsingji of Palitana has ordered his offices to be closed for three days, out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at 5-30, this evening, at the Esplanade Bandstand :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Left and Right | Zikoff. |
| Overture | Norma | Bellini. |
| Valse | Barcarole | Waldteufel |
| Intermezzo | Dolce Farmente | O'Stella. |
| Selection | Patience | Sullivan. |
| Galop | Minerva | Dinh. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Power charged Abdoola Imad Khan, a jail-bird, having a register of six previous convictions standing against his name, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a piece of leather, valued at twelve annas, belonging to Anabe Bhagwan, a moochee, residing at Two Tanks. On the morning of the 27th instant, accused went to complainant's shop, and stole the piece of leather, which was exposed for sale together with other pieces. He was arrested by a policeman doing duty at the locality, and the article was identified by complainant as his own property. Accused admitted all the previous sentences, including one of seven years' transportation. The Magistrate committed him to take trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FIRE AT CLIVE ROAD.—About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a corrugated iron-roofed godown, containing waste and rags, at the 2nd Lane, Clive Road. The godown belonged to Tribhowan Mansay, and was rented by him to a Khoja, named Sachoo Allana. Some smoke was observed emanating from the godown by a policeman, who immediately raised an alarm. Telephonic messages were communicated to all the fire-brigade stations and in a few minutes the Sydhowney steamer followed, by the Sewri Road engine, arrived on the scene, but were not used as the water from a hose attached to a standpipe was found sufficient to extinguish the flames, which were put out in a quarter of an hour after the outbreak. The damage done to the contents of the godown is estimated at Rs. 400 and to the building, which is said to have been insured, at Rs. 200. The outbreak is attributed to a lighted *bidee* being thrown carelessly amongst the rags, before the godown was closed in the evening by the owner. Inspector Hack was promptly in attendance, and kept the crowd away from the burning godown.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Hirst charged Krishna Koondlic, lately a servant in the employ of Dharma Nursey, a liquor shopkeeper, at Parel, with theft as a servant of Rs. 77-6 in cash, belonging to his master. It appears that on the 4th ultimo complainant entrusted the money to another servant, named Pandoo, to pay it into the office of the Collector as the fee for three casks of liquor bought from the distillery, and went to the Fort. Pandoo put the money in a box, intending to pay it in the Collector's office in the afternoon, and having handed over the key of the box to the accused, went to sleep. Accused then opened the box, and having abstracted the money, absconded. About a couple of hours afterwards Pandoo awoke, and finding both the accused and the money missing, reported the case to the police. On the 27th instant Inspector Hirst proceeded to Cooria, and arrested the accused just opposite the railway station, and brought him down to Bombay. The prisoner produced a silver waist-chain, a quantity of new wearing apparel, copper utensils, &c., which, he said, he had bought out of the money. Krishna pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BRUTAL REVENGE OF A PARAMOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Manoodeen Kutbooleen, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-two years, was charged at the instance of Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Sukeena, a Mahomedan woman, aged about twenty years, by throwing a quantity of sulphuric acid on her face and body, completely blinding both eyes, and causing permanent disfiguration, on Friday morning, at Falkland Road. It appears that Sukeena formerly kept company with the accused for two or three years, but about six months ago, she went to live with another man, named Rustom Ismail. During this interval Manoodeen went several times to Sukeena to induce her to return to him, but she declined to do so, and abused accused, who resolved to be revenged. On Wednesday last, Manoodeen went to a native chemist's shop, at Null Bazaar, and having purchased a bottle of sulphuric acid, carried it about his person, awaiting an opportunity for carrying out the object he had in view. About 6 o'clock, on Friday morning, while going along Falkland Road, accused accidentally met Sukeena. He at once went up to her, and deliberately spashed the whole content of the bottle on her face and body, completely blinding both her eyes and burning her face, arms, and other parts. Manoodeen then threw away the empty bottle and decamped, leaving the woman crying on the road. The police came up, and removed Sukeena to the J. J. Hospital, where she is still lying under treatment. Her assailant was arrested the same afternoon at the Crawford Markets and taken into custody. At the request of Inspector Saunderson, the case was adjourned to the 3rd proximo.

## BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Two races were held under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association on Saturday afternoon, both being started at 4 p.m. The course sailed was No. 3 in the list. From Pilot Schooner leaving it to starboard, to Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard round South Karanjah Buoy leaving it to starboard and finishing with starboard side next to Schooner. The following are the handicap allowances, and result of both the races :—

| Names of Boats | Scots | Janetta | Blue Bell | Princess | Seashells | Canoe | Time of Arrival |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M's | M's | M's | M's | M's | M's | H. M's Sds |
| * Isola | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 57 55 |
| Scots | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 5 35 55 |
| * Janetta | — | — | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 5 35 56 |
| Blue Bell | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 12 | 5 40 55 |
| Princess | — | — | — | — | 4 | 10 | 5 55 48 |
| Seashell | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 1 Far behind |
| Canoe | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 1 Not timed |
| Akbar's boat. | | | | | | | |
| Collector's Cutter | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 5 15 |
| Agassiz's Cutter | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 6 16 30 |
| Lifeboat Cumming's | — | — | — | 2 | Did not go round the course | | |
| Akbar's Boat | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 28 30 |

* 1st Prize. † 2nd Prize.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade-state of Saturday last :—

| Distribution. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Lieuts. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Buglers. | Rank and File. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Company | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 9 | 13 |
| B " | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 11 | 12 |
| C " | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | 7 |
| D " | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 13 | 19 |
| E " | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 16 | 21 |
| F " | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 26 | 31 |
| G " | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 7 |
| H " | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 |
| I " | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 6 |
| K " | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 7 |
| L " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Army Staff | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 |
| Staff not Band | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 23 | 26 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 134 | 160 |

The following Officers were on parade, viz. :—Major R. S. Brown ; Capts. O. Moss (Adjutant), J. P. Baird, and S. Tomlinson ; Lieuts T. M. English, D. J. Sharp, H. B. H. Wilkinson ; and 2nd-Lieut. H. O. Boe.

## INVESTITURE OF A PARSEE C. I. E. AT ADEN.

A DURBAR was held at Aden, on the 22nd inst., at the Residency for the purpose of investing Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, with the insignia of the Order of Companion of the Indian Empire. Invitations had been issued to the heads of civil, military, and naval departments, and also the officers of the diplomatic corps and the leading merchants, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. About 4-20 p.m. the invited guests began to assemble ; all the officers in their uniform, Consuls in their evening dress, and the natives in their flowing robes. About 4-30 came Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, who was received at the doorway by the A.-D.-C. and the Native Assistant Resident, and was conducted to the place reserved for him. Two minutes later, the whole assemblage rose to signalise the entry of General Jopp, C.B., the Resident. He courteously responded to the bows of the native merchants and of the military officers.

The Resident addressed the assemblage as follows :—Gentlemen,—I have invited you to attend this darbar to-day to witness the presentation to Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw of Aden, of the grant of the dignity of Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, which her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been most graciously pleased to confer on the gentleman on the occasion of the last anniversary of her birthday, and I have been commanded to present the above said Order with such ceremony as may be suitable to the occasion. It gives me great pleasure to see so many gentlemen assembled in response to my invitation. I am sure it must be a matter of great satisfaction and rejoicing to all present that in distributing the Birthday Honour this year her most Gracious Majesty has not forgotten her loyal subjects residing in Aden, and I feel certain you will all agree with me that a more worthy and fitting representative of Aden than our friend Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw could not have been selected for the honour. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw has been intimately associated with Aden for nearly fifty years, having commenced his career here in 1845, during which period he has always proved himself a good citizen and a most loyal subject of her Majesty's Government. He has done much for the general benefit of Aden and its community, which is so well known to almost all here present, that it will only be necessary for me to recount a few of his good services and benevolent acts. Mr. Cowasjee rendered many and most useful services to Government during the Abyssinian Campaign for which he received the special thanks of Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Wm. Mereweather, the late Admiral Tryon, General Sir Ed. Russell, and other distinguished officers. Again during the Egyptian Expedition, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw came to the front and rendered valuable assistance in supplying stores, &c., to the navy, and at Suakin and other ports, and his services were fully acknowledged by Admiral Sir Wm. Knox and other officers. In Aden itself Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw has throughout his career gained for himself the approbation of successive Residents from the time of Captain Haynes to the present date. The Aden community is indebted to Mr. C. Dinshaw for the first private water condenser and ice machines in the settlement, a great boon to Aden. He also, as one of the firm of Lake Thomas and Company opened the first private coaling depot at the Hodjaff, with docks, slip and wharves for landing and shipping of goods, which tended to greatly facilitate and further the trade of Aden. He has also recently built a steam bakery, where he turned out excellent biscuits for the use of the navy and shipping generally. We are indebted to him and his enterprise for an excellent steam launch, which is of great utility both to the residents and the shipping. Mr. Cowasjee has also lately started two small coasting steamers, which ply between Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast, carrying a regular Government mail, and securing our getting a regular supply of live stock for the use of the garrison and inhabitants generally ; besides facilitating trade in other articles with the coast, a boon not only to Government but the public generally. Mr. Cowasjee has lately got out from England a floating dock to take small-sized steamers for repair, &c., and purposes of being annually surveyed, thus saving time and expense of being sent to Bombay. To him the Parsee community are indebted for an excellent fire temple, which Mr. Cowasjee built for them at a very large outlay for work and maintenance. The European residents and officers of the garrison have to thank Mr. Cowasjee for having built for them the present Union Club, the want of a suitable building having been much felt for many years. Mr. Cowasjee was the largest subscriber towards the Prince of Wales' Dispensary, which institution was set on foot to commemorate his Royal Highness' visit to Aden in 1876. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw has lately most generously come forward to found a dispensary for the use of the poor in the Fawahi, Mr. Cowasjee bearing the entire expense of this institution which will I believe be opened very shortly, and will remain as another lasting record of Mr. Cowasjee's benevolence, and will be a great boon to the poor of the neighbourhood. And, finally, Mr. Cowasjee has always been foremost in freely and munificently contributing towards the arrangements for the fitting reception of royal and distinguished personages when passing though Aden, and throughout his long residence in Aden he has been a public benefactor and has assisted much in improving and furthering the Government and the well-being of the settlement. My first acquaintance with Mr. Cowasjee dates back to 1857, when he was a rising young man, and I little thought then that thirty-seven years hence I should be occupying my present high position in Aden, and that I should have the pleasure of decorating my old friend with this token of her Majesty's approbation, and I am sure you will all join in most heartily congratulating him on the honour her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him, and in wishing him many years of health and happiness to enjoy his honour. The General read out the Royal Warrant, signed by Empress Victoria, and when Mr. Cowasjee had stepped forward pinned the insignia of the C. I. E. on his breast amidst the applause of the audience.

Mr. Cowasjee replied as follows :—Sir,—I request you to be good enough to convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress the expression of my loyal devotion and my most sincere heart-felt thanks for the honor her Majesty is pleased to confer on me in presenting the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. What humble share I have taken in all public movements and acts of charity, utility, and in the local enterprise, I have done nothing beyond what a loyal citizen ought to do, and in doing so I have always felt as doing my duty towards my adopted land. It has been a constant aim of my life to be of service and usefulness to my fellow-brethren and loyal to my Sovereign. I feel myself very proud this day on receiving this high honour from her Majesty, and feel that my services, humble as they are, are more than amply rewarded. I most warmly thank you General Jopp in taking trouble this day to perform the ceremony in presence of this large congregation.

General Jopp having shaken hands with Mr. Cowasjee and congratulated him, nearly every one of the new C. I. E.'s numerous English and Native friends came to him and offered their congratulations. After the usual ceremony of distributing bouquets and *pan supari*, the darbar closed.

The invited guests were Colonel C. W. H. Sealy, Captain H. M. Abud, Lieut. Harrington, Captains Mennis and Shopland, Revs. G. H. Lewis, Father Francis, D. Young, Major Rossiter, R. A., Lieut.-Col. Noyes, W. York Regt., Lieut.-Col. Walker and 13th B. I., Captain Wadeson, Aden Troop, Lieut. Wilson, R. E., Sappers and Miners, Captain Vidal, D. A. A. Genl., Captain Houston, R. E., Ex-Engr., Surgeon-Lt.-Col. Halliday, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Correy, R. N. S. A. Officer H. M. S. Bramble, Commander F. Barwick, R. I. M., H. M. R. I. M's Dalhousie, Messrs. C. Chevalier, Davidson, Agent, P. and O. Co., E. Rassool, Agent, M. Maritimes, J. Jones, V. Bardey, V. Bienenfeld, G. Lang, Rees, P. A. Mendonca, J. Carey, Dalosta, Eckhert, E. Cranfield, Jolley, G. A. Godinho, R. Still, H. Murray, A. Fernandes, E. Lewis, and Child.

Parsees—Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dhola, Messrs. Kaikobad Cowasji Adenwalla, Cooverji Ruttonji Komodin, Bhikaji Cowasji Motiwalla, Dustoor Framji Rustomji, Pestomji Cowasji Padur, Dinshaw Hormusji Sooparlwalla, Nowroji Edulji Colabawalla, Rustomji Cowasji Chowdri, Pallonji Dhunjibhoy Patel, Nusserwanji Mnnoherji Colabawalla, Edulji Cowasji Patel, Cowasji Hormusji Sooparlwalla, Jamshedji Dadabhoy, Byramji Sorabji Mehta, Jamshedji Hirjibhoy Commissariatwalla, Edulji Hormusji Enti, Hormusji J. Bhagat, Cowasji Jamsetji Mody, Barjorji Peroshaw Bumsha, Jamshedji Merwanji Engineer, Nowroji Pestonji Master, Nanabhoy Rustomji Dhola, Darasha Pestonji Adenwalla, Dr. Hormusji Dhunjibhoy Baxi, P. Bomanji Mehta, and Khursetji Cowasji Buras.

Mahomedans—Khan Bahadur Mahomed Saleh Jaffer Messrs. Kadthi Syed Yebia, Syed Mohsin Saif, Shaikh Saleh Balukaha, Abdulla Hassan Ali Jaffer Abdulrahim, Ali Jaffer, Sanasi Alkoli Abdulla, Abdul Kader Saleh Jaffer, Abdul Kader Mucoavi Ahmood Hassan, Abdulla Harraj, Nasarbhoy Abdullabhoy, Mahomed Ibrahim, Abdul Kureem Fateh Mahomed, Haji Oosman Abdul Latif, Jaffer Momeen, Ali Mahomed Abdulrehman, Alibhoy Ismail, Oosman Suliman Tar Mahomed, Rustomi Ali, Hussan Ali Ghulam Hussein, Abdul Ali Mahomed Ali, and Abdul Tayeb Abdul Ali.

Hindus—Messrs. Sur Torji Saraj, Liladhar Jeeraj Ottamchund Parshotum, Madhoji Liladhar, Chutterbhooj Hurrnokchand, Assistant Surgeon T. C. Khandwalla, and Kalliaji Ratanji.

Mr. Cowasji on arriving at his bungalow after the ceremony, was received with cheers by his Parsee employes, who number about fifty. The female members of his family received him inside the bungalow in the peculiar Oriental fashion, in which the honoured person has a tray, containing flowers, rice, cocoanut, raisins, &c., waved over his head several times. The gentlemen present at the durbar met again at Mr. Cowasjee's bungalow to renew their congratulations, when Dustoor Framjee Rustomjee Kotwal expressed the gratification of those present at the honour conferred upon Mr. Cowasji, and invoked Divine blessings upon him for his generous and charitable deeds. Mr Cowasjee has built a charitable dispensary at Steamer Point, the ceremony of opening which will be performed next month in magnificent style.

## THE BOMBAY POLICE CLUB CHILDREN'S TREAT.

THE eastern compound of the Byculla Head Police Office presented a gay appearance on Saturday afternoon, when the children of the members of the Bombay City Police Club were given a Christmas treat. Superintendent Sweeney, the president of the Club, Inspector Holdway, the honorary secretary, and Inspector Moore, a member of the committee, were busy early on Saturday morning in arranging various things for the amusement of the children, and they left nothing undone to render the treat as enjoyable as possible. In response to the invitations of the committee all the members with their families and friends turned up at five o'clock, and the compound of the Byculla Office looked very gay. The members of children, who took part in the treat was sixty-one boys and fifty girls. Besides these, a number of children of the superior native police officers and the clerks in the Commissioner's Office also attended at the invitation of the committee. Two Christmas trees were reared up in the northern part of the compound in all their glory, teeming with fancy toys and other articles suitable to the young folks. Indoor games were also provided for the children, and there was also a merry-go-round, which the youngsters enjoyed immensely. A string band was in attendance and occasionally played selections of music. About 4-30 p.m., Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Police Commissioner and Mrs. Vincent arrived, and were loudly cheered by the children. The young folks were then taken to some tables covered with light refreshment, to which they did ample justice. They afterwards gathered themselves around the trees for the gifts to be drawn by lots, and as each child drew its own ticket, the article was taken from the tree and handed to the child by Mrs. Vincent. As luck would have it, the children of the native police officers obtained the best prizes. After the distribution Mr. and Mrs. Vincent drove away amid the loud hurrahs of the children. Dancing was then commenced and continued till 9-30 p.m. when the guests, young and old, dispersed. Messrs. Sweeney and Holdway made such satisfactory arrangements for the occasion as to fully deserve the hearty cheers given by the children before their departure.

## THE NEW LAW-SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.

THE *Gujarati* says :—The need of a Law-School for candidates studying for the High Court Pleaders', District Pleaders', and Agency Pleaders' Examination, has been sorely felt for a very long time. The curriculum prescribed for these examinations is as difficult, and comprehensive as that laid down for the LL.B. A course that is found to be difficult for even advanced graduates cannot fail to be so in the case of students whose educational qualifications and intellectual training do not, as a rule, go beyond the requirements of the Entrance University Examination, the more so especially, when they are left to shift for themselves without any intelligent guidance whatsoever. It was but natural under these circumstances that many students should have anxiously wished for the establishment of a Law-School to meet their requirements. It was at their instance that the new Law-School was started and the success, that has so far attended the experiment, in spite of many difficulties that invariably accompany the inception of a fresh educational venture in this expensive city, is certainly of an encouraging character. Suitable arrangements have been made to impart regular, intelligent, thorough and systematic instruction to the students with a view to lighten their labours as far as possible, and to enable them to gain a correct and adequate insight into the principles of the adjective and substantive law that they have to master. A successful attempt has been made to lay the nucleus of a useful and well-equipped Library for the students of the Law-School and the present stock of books receives important accessions every year. The whole course is completed in *two* years, while students of the Government Law School take, as is well known, not less than *three* years for finishing only three or four papers out of the six prescribed for the LL.B. examination. Each term of the new School extends over a period of six months. Students are admitted on payment of Rs. 26 for the first term and will be required to pay the same amount for the second term. The New Bombay Law-School has a junior as well as a senior class. The junior class will commence its course regularly from the 1st of next February, while the senior students will complete theirs at the end of the ensuing year. The names of the lecturers in the Law-School and the subjects taken up by each are as follows :—Mr. Sirnivas Iengar S. Setlur, B.A., LL.B., Advocate of the Bombay High Court, will lecture on the Law of Contract ; Mr. N. V. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, on Tort, Equity, and the Law of Evidence ; and Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande, B. A. LL., B., High Court Pleader, on Criminal Law.

## MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. L. JAMES, Manchester Regiment, is detained for duty at the Regimental Depot.

LIEUTENANT J. E. J. MASTERTON, Devonshire Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT G. I. L. HOME, R. E., Military Works Department, is transferred to the Baluchistan Command.

LIEUTENANT G. A. BEAZLEY, Royal Engineers, is transferred to the Indian Submarine Mining Company, and posted to the Bombay Section.

CAPTAIN E. M. ROBERTSON, Essex Regiment, and Lieutenant E. C. Wren, Devonshire Regiment, are detailed for duty at the Regimental Depots.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. DOSLING, Sussex Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 2nd February next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

CAPTAIN SWAYNE, 16th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Simla, vice Captain Holland, officiating as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India :—Captain H. Trevor 15th Sikhs, Captain L. C. Fryer, 45 Sikhs for 12 months ; Lieutenant E. G. Curtis, Bedfordshire Regiment ; Lieutenant G. E. E. G. Cameron, Gordon Highlanders ; Lieutenant C. C. Herbert-Stepney, King's Royal Rifles, for 6 months ; Lieutenant F. D. FitzGerald, 11th Hussars for 4 months, Lieutenant J. M. S. Crealock, Derbyshire Regiment, or 8 months.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. W. M. Purvis, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 1st Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Cunningham to be Commandant, vice Atkinson, vacated ; Major W. A. O'Mealy to be 2nd-in-Command ; Captains Western and Union move up in grade successions ; Captain D. G. L. Shaw to be Squadron Commander ; Lieutenant L. A. G. Haumer to be Permanent Squadron officer. Corps of Guides.—Captain C. L. M. Rich to be Wing Commander ; Lieutenant J. C. H. McCaskill, from 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Permanent Wing Officer, but he remains at present with the 4th Punjab Infantry.

THE honour paid to Baron de Courcel, the new French Abassador, on his visit to the Queen, on Monday, to present his credentials, appears to have been most marked. His Excellency was conveyed in a Royal carriage to Paddington Station, where he was met by Lord Kimberley and Colonel Colville. The party travelled in a special saloon carriage to and from Windsor, and royal carriages were provided for their use at Windsor. A guard was turned out at Henry VIII.'s Gateway ; and altogether reception of the new Ambassador was observed with more than usual ceremony.

THE announcement that Baron Marochetti, the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is "retired for a period for service reasons," is likely to cause a good deal of speculation and some anxiety. He is one of the most popular members of the diplomatic body in the Russian capital. He has not yet presented his credientials to the new Czar, so that his recall is a very extraordinary event, and is generally believed to imply an important change in the policy of the Italian Government. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs that in diplomatic quarters it is persistently stated that a far-reaching understanding has been arrived at between Great Britain and Italy.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

FINAL Memorandum on the early Cotton Crop of the Deccan and Second Memorandum on the Late Cotton Crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, for the season of 1894-95.

(Estimates generally up to 5th December.)

A—Early Districts (Deccan).

The appended Statement A shows the corrected area figures for the British districts and Native States of the Deccan. The total area (1,993,000 acres) is slightly above average but 10 per cent. below last year. The decrease is general except in Satara where sowing rain was more favourable than in other districts. The estimated outturn falls short of that of last year and average by 3 and 1 lakhs bales and represents only 59 per cent. of a full average crop. The season has been late and very little of the year's produce has yet found its way into the market. The American crop is reported very good, and a considerable fall in prices is expected.

Khandesh.—Area 1,010,000 acres ; 5 per cent. below last year but 4 per cent. above average. The decrease is mainly in the west and is attributed to insufficient and late sowing rain and to ploughing up of crops destroyed by the heavy fall of September. A prolonged break in August withered the plants almost everywhere, whilst the September rain was very heavy and destructive. The Svati rain at end of October again was excessive and harmful, shedding bolls and flowers in places and discolouring lint elsewhere. The outturn is estimated at 11 per cent. below last year and 38 per cent. below full standard.

Nasik.—Area 33,000 acres ; 47 per cent. below last year but 12 per cent. above average. The crop, which at first suffered for want of rain, was further damaged later on by its excess. Outturn only ¼ of the full standard and less than of 1-5 last year.

Ahmednagar.—Area 28,000 acres ; less than half of last year and ⅔ of average. Decrease due to insufficient sowing rain. Crop damaged by the late October rain and outturn reduced to ¼ of last year and of standard crop.

Satara.—Area 8,700 acres ; 3 per cent. above last year but 16 per cent. below average. As elsewhere the crop suffered from the late October rains and the outturn is estimated 31 per cent. below last year

Sholapur.—Area 68 per cent. below last year, and average is estimated to yield only 157 bales. The crop is diseased in places.

Satara Jaghirs.—Area 10,100 acres ; 13 per cent. below last year but 32 per cent. over average. Crop withered in Akalkot ; elsewhere the yield is estimated to nearly reach last year's outturn.

B—Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind).

The accompanying Statement B gives details for the rest of the Presidency, and shows that the cotton area has fallen both below that of the previous year and average by 26 and 19 per cent. respectively.

Gujarat.—Area 394,000 acres or about 14 and 12 per cent. below last year and average. Decrease general, being mainly in Broach (61,000), Ahmedabad (24,000) and Surat (15,000). In Ahmedabad heavy September rain did not allow completion of the resowing, necessitated by excessive July rain, and some of the standing crop had to be ploughed up, being hopelessly damaged. This cause also accounts for the decrease in Broach, 2/3 of which is confined to Jambusar, where the low-lying fields fared worse than elsewhere. In Surat the decrease is mostly in Olpad, where the crop had to be ploughed up. The abnormally heavy and cyclonic rain at the end of October was further destructive to the crop particularly in South Gujarat and the reported area might show further diminution. In many fields where cotton failed, wheat and other rabi crops have been sown. Shedding of leaves and flowers is reported from places and though dry weather in November might help to improve cotton prospects to a certain extent, the outlook in Gujarat is far from promising.

Gujarat States.—Area 1,735,000 acres or 32 and 30 per cent. below both last year and average. The decrease under Kathiawar is more prominent chiefly on account of exclusion of Gohilwad, with an average of 5½ lakhs acres, for which no information has been received. In Baroda, as in South Gujarat, some of the crop had to be resowed owing to destruction by heavy September rains. In Kaihiawar at an early stage many fields had to be resown or sesamum was grown instead. The crop is reported to be good in Kathiawar, and fair elsewhere.

Karnatak.—Area 854,000 acres or 27 and 9 per cent. respectively below last year and average. The Belgaum and Bijapur are less than last year's, which however were much above the normal, owing to an unusually favourable sowing season. The enormous decrease in Dharwar (280,000 acres) is due to scanty rain for sowing. The September rain was generally sufficient in Bijapur, but it was very light in Belgaum and Dharwar, and the withering crops were only partially relieved by the October rain. Light showers in November did some good. The crop is in on the whole fair in Belgaum and Bijapur, but only middling in Dharwar. Exotic cotton is reported diseased in two talukas in Dharwar.

Karnatak State.—Area 221,000 acres ; 7 per cent. below last year but 15 per cent. above average. Season as in the neighbouring British districts. Crop on the whole fair except in Sangli, where the exotic variety is diseased in places.

Sind.—Area 11,000 acres ; 3 and 35 per cent. above last year and average. Increase chiefly in Hyderabad, due, as already reported, to favourable inundation. In Thar and Parkar, the decrease is attributed to late opening of the canal, and in Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier to lands being submerged by floods. Crop good in Hyderabad ; fair elsewhere. In Karachi it is attacked by insects in places.

Khairpur has 2,300 acres with a good crop.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Wheat Crop for the season of 1894-95.

(Information generally up to 10th December.)

Information incomplete ; sowings continue.

Gujarat.—Area 351,000 acres or 22 per cent. above average. Sowing still progressing. Ploughing and sowing delayed by excessive wetness of soil after October rains. Wheat has largely replaced damaged cotton.

Gujarat States.—Information incomplete. Reported area 230,000 acres. Increase general except in Baroda, and due to same conditions as in neighbouring British districts. Decrease in Baroda attributed to unsown submerged fields. Season late. Condition fair in Baroda ; good elsewhere.

Deccan.—Area 730,000 acres or 19 per cent. below average. Decrease general. In several places extended kharif area has curtailed wheat cultivation. In North Deccan the crop had to be resown in places on account of excessive rain at end of October. In the south the decrease is attributed to insufficient rain. Sowings incomplete, particularly in Khandesh and Nasik, owing to excessive wetness of soil in November. Crops mostly fair, but in South Deccan dry crop is suffering for want of moisture.

Deccan States.—Area 24,000 acres, slightly above average. Condition fair to middling.

Karnatak.—Area 372,000 acres, 7 per cent. below average. Decrease general, due to unseasonable and insufficient rain. In places where occupiers lands prepared for, but unsown with, kharif crops. Information imperfect. Condition of the crop only fair.

Karnatak States.—Area 97,000 acres. Decrease, which is due to untimely and insufficient rain in places, would have been greater but that cotton lands were sown with wheat. Crop mostly fair.

Sind.—Area 405,000 acres or 68 per cent. above average. Increase general and due to excessive floods which have rendered many lands fit for rabi cultivation. Crop good. Sowings incomplete in Kurrachee.

Khairpur State.—Area 29,000 acres with good crop.

BOMBAY SEEDS.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops for the season of 1894-95.

(Information generally up to 10th December.)

Linseed.

Gujarat.—Area above average but below last year Decrease general but probably due to incomplete sowings. Condition good.

Deccan.—Area above average and last year. Increase general except in Nasik and Satara. West Khandesh claims most of the increase. Linseed was there substituted for cotton and also for wheat ploughed up under excess of late rain. In Satara the decrease is attributed to reduced area under jowari with which linseed is sown. Condition fair to good.

Karnatak.—Area above average and last year. Increase in Belgaum and Bijapur, because seasonable rain induced extended cultivation. Information very incomplete. Condition middling in Dharwar, elsewhere good.

Rapeseed.

Gujarat.—Cultivation extended in north Gujarat and Baroda owing to seasonable late rainfall. In Viramgam rapeseed replaced damaged kharif crops. In places sowings continue. Crop fair.

Sind.—Increased cultivation throughout due to lands having received ample moisture from heavy floods and rain. Condition most promising. Sowings incomplete in Karachi.

## I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 22nd Dec. 1894.)

| Description. | 1894. | 1893. | Inc. for the week | Dec. for the week | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 752 | 752 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers | 41,910 | 39,174 | 2,736 | ... | ... | 46,295 |
| Parcels, &c. | 61,266 | 83,287 | ... | 21,021 | 4,54,321 | ... |
| Goods | 2,788 | 11,239 | .. | 8,444 | ... | 30,103 |
| Miscellaneous earnings | | | | | | |
| Total for week | 1,06,964 | 1,33,693 | .. | 26,729 | ... | ... |
| Aggregate | 31,69,353 | 30,91,146 | ... | ... | 3,78,118 | ... |

## THE RUMPUS IN THE CONGRESS CAMP.

IN the first day's meeting of the Congress was characterised by dullness born of the long-winded verbiage of Mr. Rungiah Naidoo, and the uninteresting platitudes of Mr. Alfred Webb, the meeting yesterday was made lively by an "incident" which appears to have roused considerable excitement. No sooner had Mr. Eardley Norton risen to speak to the Resolution in his name than he was confronted on the platform by Miss Muller, a strong-minded lady, who is, we believe, visiting Madras in connection with the Theosophical Society, and has taken the opportunity to attend the Congress meetings. Miss Moller demanded, *coram populo*, that Mr. Norton's name be removed from the list of speakers. An uproar ensued, amidst which the President ruled the lady out of order. Thereupon Miss Muller, attended by a number of the delegates who sympathised with her demand, left the meeting under protest. After the meeting was over the President summoned the members of the Subjects Committee and read to them a letter "from three members of the Congress whose names he was not going to mention." The letter was to the following effect :—"Mr. President of the National Congress. We feel that you have not complied with the rules of fair play by refusing to grant a hearing to Miss Muller, and further by refusing to give a reason for your summary action. We protest against your action and shall take steps to make public the indignation we feel at your conduct." The President said that he did not intend in future to make any explanations about his rulings ; if they were not satisfied, they might turn him out of the chair. The Subjects Committee arranged the business of the meeting, and arranged the Resolutions and the order of the speakers. Miss Muller was not one of the speakers, and her amendment also, which was handed to him, had nothing whatever to do with the Resolution before the meeting. It appeared to him to be entirely out of order, and he would have ruled it so at any time. This ruling was, we have no doubt whatever, correct, according to the strict interpretation of Congress rules. The time when a protest could properly be made was when the Subjects Committee was appointed. And, be it remarked, it was made. After the names of the Subjects Committee had been read out Mr. R. Venkataratnam Naidu, of Masulipatam, intimated to the President that he had an amendment to the proposition to be moved, viz., that the name of a certain gentleman ought to be removed from the list read out. The President asked him on what grounds he proposed to move it. The speaker thereupon asked permission to go on the platform to explain his reasons. The President, however, replied that the speaker could as well give his reason from where he stood ; on which the speaker commenced that the gentleman whose name he wanted removed from the Committee might more fittingly be—Before the speaker had proceeded any further the Chairman said that no such amendment would be considered and desired the speaker to sit down. In a letter from Mr. Venkataratnam Naidu which we publish to-day that gentleman, calls into question the legality of the President's ruling, and we cannot help thinking that Mr. Webb owes the Congress a full explanation of his position in this matter.

It is no secret, of course, that the objections which have been raised against Mr. Norton rest on the part played by him in the Sulivan—Sulivan and Norton divorce case. Apart from any moral validity these objections may be thought to have, it seems to us, that Mr. Norton is acting inconsistently and illogically on his own account in thus taking an active public part in the proceedings of the Congress. In his letter to Mr. Sulivan of the 28th March he promised on his word of honour "that I will not stand for or accept, if nominated or elected, the appointment of Member of the Legislative Council of India, or of Fort St. George until after I have married Mrs. Sulivan ;" and this promise undoubtedly implied an obligation to abstain from public affairs. Mr. Norton may argue that the Congress is an irresponsible body and not a Legislative Council of a responsible Government, which is true enough. But it is just this irresponsibleness of Cong

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

A CORRECTION of Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening makes the price obtained for the extra quarter of a lakh of Indian Council Bills allotted to Bombay 1s. 0 31-32d.—the same as the rate for Calcutta—instead of 1s. 0 29-32d., as originally wired. Consols were 1-8 per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 103⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112⅝. The market rate of Discount was reduced 1-8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1 1-8 per cent.; but it remained at 7-8 per cent. for short London Bills 3⅛ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent., to £55⅛, Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower, at 27⅛d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 3-8 cent cheaper, at 59 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88⅜ dollars. The Exchange Banks buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0 13-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of only £20,000 in silver to Bombay. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 101¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at frcs. 25·17.

To-day, the only changes in the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter are a further decline of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 27 3-16d. per oz.; and a reduction of 1-16d. in the Banks' buying rate on India, say, to 1s. 0⅛d. Silver in New York, and Exchange on London are unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm, the days' Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d. to 3 1-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 2 63-64d. for December-February deliveries, and 3 3-64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 49,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

There has been no further change in Liverpool Cotton prices to-day, and the market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales have been 7,000 bales, East Indians *nil*; Imports 34,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet but steady. It is announced that there will be holidays till Wednesday.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday (out of which the market was closed three days for holidays) were 32,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 44,000 bales; and the Imports having been 152,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 1,170,000 bales, had thus increased during the week by 97,000 bales.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 5 11-16 cents; March Futures being a cent higher, at 5·60 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales; and the total Receipts this season now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years:—

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday's Receipts ..... | 49,000 | 42,000 | 24,000 |
| Week's do. ..... | 204,000 | 266,000 | 180,000 |
| Since 1st September ... | 5,030,000 | 4,114,000 | 3,531,000 |

To-day, an advance of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 5⅝ cents per lb.; and Futures for March are 2 points higher at 5·63 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 49,000 bales, going against 43,000 bales last year, and 26,000 bales in 1892.

Only a small business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, but the feeling has been steady, and prices have advanced Rs. 1 per candy in Broach and Bhownugger. Exporters have bought 300 bales of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 157; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 141-5; while the Mills have taken, of ready new, 150 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 142-4; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 145; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 159; and of old stuff, 200 each of Jodia, at Rs. 137; and Bengal, at Rs. 127½; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 134; and Dhulia, at Rs. 111 per candy, the total business reported amounting to 1,450 bales.

[illegible] steady in tone to-day, with a moderate business doing for shippers' account; but prices on both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,078 | bales. |
| Wheat | 8,279 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,432 | " |
| Rapeseed | 10,782 | " |
| Gingelly | 3,540 | " |
| Groundnuts | 4,269 | " |
| Castorseed | 4,130 | " |
| Rice | 23,836 | " |

FREIGHTS.—This market has been virtually closed to-day, and sales may, meantime, be taken as unchanged, no fresh business having transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling, at 1s. 0 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0⅝d. Demand, at which latter rate a little was given, but was not obtainable at the close. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 0 31-32d., for December-January delivery; but Merchants Bills having been scarce again, rates receded 1-32d. both for Bank Demand and Mercantile Paper, the market closing for the holidays quiet, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 0 27-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 0 27-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 0 7-8d. | " |
| Credits 3 " | 1s. 0 15-16d. | " |
| France 3 " | 1·36. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 9-16 for cash, and 103⅛ for the settlement at which level, rates remained all day to the close in a steady market; but with very little doing either for Money or Account.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed for the holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 2 5/8 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 103⅛ |
| 3 per cent. Reales | 101⅛ |
| 2½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 112⅝ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 55¼ |
| Bar Silver | 27⅛ |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's sales of Cotton | 32,000 | bales. |
| " " Surats | Nil | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | 152,000 | " |
| " " Surats | Nil | " |
| " Stock of Cotton | 1,170,000 | " |
| " " Surats | 15,000 | " |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 28.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Alpine left here this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 30.

Mail steamer Arcadia, from Aden, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived at Hongkong on the 29th instant.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th December, 1894.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | inches 29·969 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 78·0 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | " 70·9 |
| Dew Point | " 67·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·712 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | degrees 84·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | " 71·1 |
| General Directions of wind | ENE, E.S.E, W. WNW, NNW, NNE. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | miles 222 |

"From midnight to midnight.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 74·5 |

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 70·6 |
| 10 a.m. | 75·5 |
| 2 p.m. | 79·5 |
| 4 p.m. | 78·4 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MYLNE—Dec. 11, at 22, Manor road, Folkestone, wife of the Bishop of Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEAMISH—JOHNSON—Dec 1, at St Anne, Limehouse, John Bernard Beamish, of Bishop's Stortford, to Winifred Edith Clifford, daughter of Matthew Johnson, Esq., and grandaughter of the late Rev John Johnson, C.M.S. Cottayam, Travancore, S India

DALLAS—WENZIES—Dec 5, at St Peter's, Ealing, Lieut Julian Stuart Dallas, Indian Staff Corps, second son of Deputy Surg Genl A M Dallas, C.I.E, I.M.S, late Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, to May, second daughter of Col O Menzies, I.S.C, late Inspector General of Police, Punjab

MORTON—EDWARDS—Dec 5, at Great Ness Church, Lieut Edward Rees Morton, 31st Punjab Infantry, youngest son of General Morton, Cheltenham, to Mabel Constance, eighth daughter of the late Col Edwards, of Ness Strange, and 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, H.E.I.C.S

WILLOCK—JOHNSTON—Dec 10, at St James', Paddington, Gore Weyward Willock, only son of the late George Holleau Willock, Esq, B.C.S, to Maria Helena Johnston, younger daughter of the late James Charles Johnston, Commander R.N

DEATHS.

CAUFEILD—Dec 5, at Fairmount, Mottingham, near Eltham, Gen Gordon Caulfeild, late of Bengal Army, aged 78.

SHERER—Dec 3, at Folkestone, Mary, third daughter of J W Sherer, C.S.I, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 29

ST MAUR-WYNCH—Dec 7, at Purley Park, Penge-road, Bournemouth West, Laura Edith, wife of Col St Maur-Wynch, Indian Staff Corps

STEVENSON—Dec 9, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Sophia Francis Stevenson widow of James A Stevenson, Madras Civil Service, daughter of Charles A West, Lt-Col 33rd Foots Sepoy Guards, and Governor of Lanugvard Fort, aged 91

THOMPSON—Dec 5, suddenly, of angina, at The Firs, Braunton, Mary Anne Elizabeth, wife of Francis Thompson Surgeon II, M's Bengal Army, Retired List, aged 76

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AUDSLEY—December 22, at Rawalpindi the wife of Staff Sergeant, A E Audsley, Bengal Unattached List, of twins, son and daughter, daughter still-born.

DUNSTERVILLE—December 19, at Agra the wife of Captain A B Dunsterville, 1st Bn, E Surrey Regiment, of a son.

GRANVILLE—December 18, at Rawalpindi the wife of H C Granville, Executive Engineer, of a son.

McGUIRE—December 18, at Nagpur C P the wife of J D McGuire, C P Police, of a daughter.

MOEKE—December 21, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of E J Moore, Supt. of Excise, of a daughter.

TROTMAN—December 20, at Sibsar, the wife of John William Trotman, of a daughter.

WATSON—December 26, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut E Y Watson, I.S.C, of a son.

DEATH.

ANGELO—November 30, at Wano, Waziristan, from the effects of a wound received in action on the 3rd November, Raymond Digby Angelo, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1-1 Gourkha Rifles, youngest son of Lieutenant-General J. A. Angelo, late R. A, aged 29 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1894.


THE year which in a few hours more will be numbered with the "ocean past" possesses some features that entitle it to a place amongst the most memorable periods in the latter day history of India. 1894 was not many days old when the responsibilities of office were laid down by a Viceroy who had proved himself to be an able and capable administrator. During the quinquennium of Lord Lansdowne the completion of the North-West Frontier fortifications, and the acceptance of the loya offers of Native Princes to organize Imperial Service Troops, added the missing links which competent critics believed to be needful for the safety of the Empire; representative principles were largely recognised in the Imperial and Local Councils: numerous works of internal development were carried out; and slow but steady progress was made in the direction of social reform. A dark setting to the picture was, however, formed by the embarrassed [illegible] of the Imperial Exchequer, brought about partly by the extraordinary increase of the tasks imposed upon Government in all directions, and partly by the low exchange value of the rupee, which persistently remained far below the rate that had been hoped for as a result of the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. Another disquieting feature marking the close of Lord Lansdowne's tenure of office was the disturbance of the peace of the community wrought in many districts by conflicts on religious grounds between various sections of the lower orders of the population. Yet a third unsatisfactory element in the situation was frankly pointed out by Lord Lansdowne in his valedictory addresses, when he spoke of the modern tendency to exercise the powers of Parliamentary interference in Indian affairs, "at the instance of irresponsible persons" as constituting "a grave menace to the safety of the Empire." At the moment of their delivery, this statement, destined to receive still more emphatic confirmation during the course of the year, was being illustrated by an itinerant Commission, appointed in response to the appeals of the anti-opium party, and in opposition to the whole body of public opinion in India—an opposition which became more pronounced when it was known that half the cost of the Commission would fall upon the shoulders of the Indian taxpayer. The overwhelming preponderance of evidence was against a policy which would prohibit the masses from using, except for medicinal purposes, a drug quite harmless when taken within the moderate limits beyond which not one in ten thousand of the natives of India—the most temperate people in the world—would ever be likely to go. The report of the Commission, over which Lord Brassey presided, has not yet been published, but very little interest is evinced in the matter, as it is a foregone conclusion that the Commissioners will recommend little or no modification of the present system.

It was under circumstances such as these that Lord Elgin landed in Bombay last January to undertake the high responsibilities which two and twenty years previously his father had come to India to assume, never to return to his native land. The sense of responsibility with which Lord Elgin, as he informed the deputation from the Bombay Municipality who welcomed him to the shores of India, entered upon his Viceregal tenure must have been deepened when, a few days later, he learned how complex were the problems awaiting his consideration. Early in the month of March Mr. Westland announced to a specially summoned meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council that the Budget when produced would show a deficit of no less than three-and-a-half crores, and with a view to partly meeting the difficulty he introduced a Bill, for the purpose of levying an import duty of five per cent. on nearly all articles, excepting cotton yarns and fabrics. It was estimated that, by this and some other financial expedients, the adverse balance would only be reduced by one-half, and it was apparent that the inclusion in the tariff of cotton goods and yarns which covered nearly half the total quantity of imports from abroad was the only reasonable way in which the deficit could be entirely met. Mr. Westland's admission that cotton goods were allowed free ingress "because the Home Government were not prepared to sanction their inclusion," was received with a storm of indignation from all classes throughout the length and breadth of India. The indignation was fully justified inasmuch as but one explanation could be given to the course insisted upon by her Majesty's Ministers—that the exception was made in deference to the strength of the Lancashire vote in the House of Commons. In commenting at the time on this sacrifice of the interests of an Empire for those of a political party, we asked whether it was settled once for all that in tia was not to be financed in her own interests but always with a side look to the convenience of the British Treasury and British manufacturing interests. To this question we replied in the negative, on the ground that "there is a potent public opinion in India, which when formulated will outweigh in the minds of the most timid Cabinet the votes of the Lancashire members, however shamelessly pertinacious they may be." This prediction has been abundantly justified by the course of legislation during Christmas week, for the force of public opinion in India repeatedly and consistently expressed during the last nine months resulted last Thursday in the inclusion of cotton imports within the schedule of dutiable articles. There is still, however, grave cause for complaint for this tardy act of common justice has, upon "the mandate" of the Secretary of State, and contrary to the express vote of the non-official members, been accompanied by the imposition of an excise duty upon twenty per cent. of the products of the Indian mills, although only six per cent. of those produces can be said to compete with Manchester goods. The inclusion of all cotton goods in the list of dutiable imports has come too late in the day to wipe off the deficit which Mr. Westland will have to announce in his next Budget Statement. There is not now the slightest hope that the belief entertained some months ago that the rupee would rise to such an extent as to justify the Budget basis of fourteen-pence can be realised. The persistency with which the rupee has kept below—and considerably below—that figure, to say nothing of the sixteenpence hoped for when the mints were closed, is a matter of very grave concern, and it must be admitted that the close of the year is marked with a still darker commercial outlook than its commencement.

Happily this remark is not applicable to the other dark cloud which overhung the land when Lord Lansdowne spoke his farewell words at Calcutta. The Cow Protection Movement, which was believed in official circles to be of dangerous import to the common-weal, and which undoubtedly led to some conflicts between Hindus and Mahomedans in Northern India, does not now, so far as can be judged, exert so great an influence among the masses of the people as was then anticipated. Sectarian differences have rather shown themselves in another direction—in acrimonious disputes as to the right of religious processions in regard to the use of musical instruments. It is a matter for deep regret that for the second consecutive year the most noticeable conflict between opposing religionists has occurred in the Bombay Presidency, and that the earnest appeals of Lord Harris for the display of a spirit of mutual toleration and concession have been so misconstrued that the oil poured on the troubled waters seems to have had little effect. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to notice that a proposal recently made in London, and supported by an ex-Minister of the Crown, to carry these sectarian differences into the political arena at Home has met with a decided rebuff both among the Native and Anglo-Indian communities. Quite harmless in itself, the tree-smearing incident in Behar raised a sudden scare at Home, and directed the public mind in Great Britain to some of the difficulties and problems which confront the responsible administrators of the Empire. It is to be hoped that it also served the useful purpose of convincing many observers that those difficulties are rendered none the less easy, and those problems none the more soluble, by constant interference in the task of Government from Members of Parliament possessing little or no personal knowledge of India. During the year much interest has been evinced in such indications of the policy and intentions of the Viceroy as could be gathered from his public utterances. These utterances have invariably been characterised by dignified brevity and a cautiousness sometimes amounting to excessive reserve. But this is a fault in the right direction, and already Lord Elgin has earned the character of a hard-working administrator, caring but little for the pomp and circumstance appertaining to his high office as the first representative of the Queen-Empress in India, and actuated by a high sense of duty and an earnest desire for the welfare of the Empire, over whose destinies he presides. Lord Elgin's new departure in regard to forest administration has met with approval in most quarters, as the conservancy rules were generally regarded as too rigid and exacting. But while the Viceroy has gained in popularity in this direction, he has had the peculiar misfortune during the very first year of his Governor-Generalship to be called upon to stand between the Secretary of State on the one hand and the whole volume of public opinion on the other. The practice adopted in the case of the Viceroy of appointing to the highest posts men possessing hereditary claims to the cordiality of the people has been further exemplified by the selection of Lord Sandhurst to succeed the present Governor of Bombay. The year does not close altogether peacefully as we are at war once more with the Waziri Mahsuds, but there is reason to hope that the lesson Sir William Lockhart is commissioned to teach these wild men of the hills will be sufficiently salutary to make this war with the Mahsuds the last it will be necessary to engage in.

THE bimetallists have certainly woke up a great deal since they established quarters in the City of London, and they are, no doubt, wise in their generation. Not only are they trying to turn the cotton duties question to their advantage, but they have been endeavouring to convince the delegates to Lord Winchelsea's Agricultural Congress, that the only salvation for the farming interest in these isles is by the adoption of universal bimetallism. After patiently hearing Mr. W. H. Grenfell and Professor Foxwell expound the faith that is in them, the Congress, the day before the mail left, resolved not to call upon her Majesty's Government to immediately summon another International Congress, but to commend the subject to the attention of the branches, rural councils, and affiliated societies of the National Agricultural Union. We are afraid the bimetallists are a little too sanguine. They have reason to congratulate themselves that the successful candidates in the two last by-elections defeated gentlemen who are on the other side; but it is rather bold to say, as some bimetallists are saying, that bimetallism will be "the test question at the next General Election." It may be with some electors, "a" test question, but nobody whose head has not been turned by an excessive devotion to intricate currency problems can seriously suppose that it will be "the" test question when Lord Rosebery makes up his mind to dissolve Parliament.

THE full text of the judgment of the court-of-inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer Wairarapa shows that our estimate of the conduct of the officers was not at all inaccurate. The court found the captain alone blameable for the loss of the vessel, though it considered that the chief officer Willoves showed neglect subsequent to the wreck, but not that degree of negligence entitling the court to cancel or suspend his certificate, or those of his brother officers. The court further found that had the captain not been drowned, it would, no doubt, have been its duty to cancel his certificate. There was plenty of time to get the boats out, had orders so been given and obeyed. Boat drill on board was a farce; and when the wreck occurred, the ship's company did not do all that was expected of British seamen. The court considered no censure could be too severe for the conduct of the chief officer in regard to the raft. He, in his evidence, said he saw it drifting out to sea. There could be no doubt people were drowned off the raft in question. The conduct of the second officer after the wreck is described as negative and the court considered there was no blame to be said against the third officer, who rose to the occasion. The court suggested that in future a boat should be kept swung out during fog. The engineers were highly commended for their conduct, and the court, in conclusion, found the stewardesses displayed great heroism.

THE *Jewish Chronicle*, in the latest issue received, gives prominence to a statement regarding the success of the Russian loan, and its effect on Jewish interest in that country. It has, our contemporary believes, some importance beyond the interest which it has inspired in financial and political circles

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

### HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

HIROSHIMA, Dec. 20.

According to despatches received here giving particulars of the battle on the nineteenth, which resulted in the capture of Haicheng by the Japanese, the fighting was of a most severe character.

The Chinese loss is stated to have been three hundred, while that of the Japanese was four hundred and twenty-two men killed and wounded.

### AMERICAN MEDIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Mr. Foster, the American ex-Minister of State, started for Tokio to assist in the negotiations for the establishment of peace between China and Japan.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

#### MODIFICATION OF RECENT TREATY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

An agreement has been concluded between Great Britain and Japan, extending, for six months, the period fixed for the conclusion of a supplementary convention for the conversion, into specific duties, of the *ad valorem* duties which were established by the tariff annexed to the recent treaty concluded between Great Britain and Japan.

### THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

#### PROPOSED REFORMS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Discussions are being held by the Porte regarding the best method of carrying out the reforms in Armenia demanded by the Powers. The Ministers are in favour of merging Erzeroum, Van, Bitlis, and Moosh into a single *vilayet*, the Governor of which will be nominated by the Sultan, and hold office or five years.

It is proposed that the first Governor of the amalgamated districts shall be a Turkish official, but that afterwards Christian Governors will be appointed.

## RUSSIA UNDER THE NEW CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.

It is stated here that the Czar and Czarina are meditating an extensive tour through the Empire next year.

Eighty petitions have been received by the Russian Government for permission to establish new journals in various places.

## LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

According to this morning's bulletin, Lord Randolph Churchill passed a good night, and the comatose condition of the patient has diminished.

## THE BRITISH IN CHITRAL.

The *Times*, in discussing the situation in the north-eastern frontier of India, admits that the withdrawal of the British force from Chitral was at one time seriously considered, but the Secretary of State for India never sanctioned the proposal, and that Lord Elgin was also averse to it.

## THE VISIT OF MR. JOHNSTON TO INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, the Imperial Commissioner for Nyassaland, will leave Naples, on January 6, on his projected tour in India.

After spending a few days in Egypt, Mr. Johnston will embark on board the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla for Bombay.

## DIVULGING OFFICIAL SECRETS.

### EXTENSION OF SCANDAL TO FRENCH COLONIES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.

M. de Lanessan has been suddenly re-called from the post of Governor-General of Indo-China, owing, it is stated, to his having divulged the contents of official documents to the Press.

M. Rousseau, an official in the French Colonial Department, has been appointed to succeed him.

The announcement, coming so unexpectedly, connected with the nature of the offence of M. de Lanessan, has caused a profound sensation in Paris.

## THE FRENCH BLACKMAILING SCANDALS.

### THE RECALL OF M. DE LANESSAN.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

Great excitement continues to prevail over the fresh revelations that are being made in the journalistic blackmail enquiry.

The French Press is clamouring for an explanation of the real reason of the sudden recall of M. de Lanessan. Meanwhile it is understood that the step is due to the examination of the books of M. Canivet, editor of the journal *Paris*, who was arrested three weeks ago in connection with the Press blackmail scandal, having disclosed the existence of business relations between M. Canivet and the ex-Governor-General of French Indo-China.

## BIRTHDAY OF MR. GLADSTONE.

### RECEPTION OF AN ARMENIAN DEPUTATION.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Mr. Gladstone celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday to-day, and received an immense number of congratulations and presents from all parts of the world. Several deputations also waited upon him.

Amongst the latter was one consisting of representatives of the Armenian community in England, who wished to mark the occasion by presenting a silver chalice to the Hawarden Church.

Mr. Gladstone, in receiving the deputation, referred to the reports that have been published regarding the atrocities committed by Turkish soldiers in Armenia. The Right Honorable gentleman said that the details given of the outrages were so shocking, that he declined to accept the truth of all the statements made, until the same were verified, but if proved correct by the commission-of-enquiry, the time would have come for outraged humanity to raise a general shout of execration against a Government which would countenance outrages so disgracing to Mahomedan civilization.'

## THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s hired transport Victoria arrived at Portsmouth to-day.

## RUSSIANS COVETING THE SICK MAN'S POSSESSIONS.

### A BARGAIN FOR ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in commenting upon the question of the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*, declares that if Great Britain really wishes to help Russia she should assist her to acquire Gallipoli for the establishment of a fortified Russian station in the entrance of the Sea of Marmara with a point on the opposite side of the Asiatic shore and Lemnos or Mitylene as the Russian Marine advance post in the Grecian Archipelago. Russia will then give Great Britain satisfactory guarantees for the integrity of India.

## THE GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Lieutenant Leveson Gower, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Commandant of the Body-guard of the Governor of Bombay.

## GUNNERY INSTRUCTIONS.

Captain Brook Smith, No. 16 Company Southern Division, R.A., has been appointed Instructor of Gunnery at Aden, vice Captain Bryant resigned.

## NEW YEAR'S DECORATIONS.

Ten Indian Officers are to receive the Order of the Bath this year, chiefly amongst officers holding staff appointment at head-quarters of the three armies.

## THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING.

Business at the next meeting of Council is chiefly the disposal of various legislative measures postponed in Simla.

## THE AFGHAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

Mr. Udny has arrived at the top of the Asmai Valley. His party is still engaged in survey operations which are carried on under great difficulty owing to bad weather prevailing.

## THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore died this morning at his house, in Balaghata Road.

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF HIS HIGHNESS'S ILLNESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Dewan of Mysore sent the following official account of the Maharajah's illness in response to enquiries of his Highness's numerous friends :—"Report drawn up by Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Benson, the Senior Surgeon of the Mysore Government and Durbar Physician, who is attending upon the royal family of Mysore for the past ten years and who accompanied his Highness on his tour :—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore left the capital on the 9th December in comparatively perfect health. Arrived at Poona on the 11th instant, and on the following day complained of a sore throat. He was examined by me and found to be slightly congested, and the usual remedies were applied, in other respects his Highness was perfectly well, and went about as usual. This condition of things continued until his arrival at Calcutta on the 20th instant and to the 24th. On the morning of the 24th his Highness went out early for a drive and returned in the forenoon, when he had a shivering fit. I found, on examination, at about 1 o'clock, that his Highness had fever. The temperature was about 100 degrees, with hoarseness of voice. The throat, however, on examination was found to be in the same state. The Palace Assistant Surgeon, C. G. Hanuman Singh, L. M. & S., and myself came to the conclusion that his Highness was suffering from a slight attack of simple inflammation of the larynx probably due to exposure to cold, and the usual remedies were applied. On the 25th [his Highness remained in much the same state. On the 26th morning he appeared considerably better, his voice being stronger; and he attended state business. During forenoon, however, his condition was slightly worse, and the temperature rose to 102 degrees. He passed a restless night, and on Thursday morning when I saw him and found that he was not any better it was considered advisable to call Dr. McConnell for consultation. Up to this time the symptoms had been those of laryngitis. On the arrival of Dr. McConnell, at 3-30 p.m., the Assistant Surgeon immediately showed us some portions of membrane that had been expelled, evidently from the trachea some time after the visit in the morning. It then was evident that the complaint was diphtheria. On careful examination the expectoration had not up to this date revealed anything sufficient to indicate it being anything but a case of ordinary laryngitis. A laryngoscopic examination of larynx was made, and the presence of a false membrane detected, and the usual remedies for diptheria advised. Dr. McConnell informed the Dewan who was present that although the case presented somewhat a serious aspect there was at the time nothing whatever to be alarmed at. At 7 p.m. I found the symptoms aggravated, and the temperature rising. This continued during the night when the temperature rose to 105·2, and his Highness had repeated attacks of dyspnœa, and was at times semi-conscious. About 3 a.m. the temperature remained the same, but it was evident that the pulse was failing, and stimulants had little or no effect. About 6-30 his Highness had a somewhat more paroxysm of dyspnœa, and the pulse was imperceptible at the wrist, and stimulants were at once given. About 6-50 he laid down and said to me, "I think I am going to die." I immediately gave him some stimulants, but in a short time he passed away quite peacefully about 7-5 a.m., the cause of death being failure of the heart's action. The case presents a marked peculiarity in that the formation of the diptheritic membrane, which invariably commences in the face, and afterwards extends to the larynx and trachea, here began on the trachea or larynx, and the face remained perfectly free up to the end."

## THE MYSORE RAJ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

Consequent on the death of the Maharaja of Mysore a Council of Regency will be appointed during the minority of the prince who succeeds to the gadi.

## THE BOMBAY V. A. ADJUTANCY.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of an officer of the Royal Artillery as Adjutant to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

## POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. Crosthwaite has asked, for private and personal reasons, to be transferred to Rajputana when Colonel Trevor vacates the post of Governor-General's Agent there in March; Colonel Barr being confirmed in the Central India Agency, and Mr. Hugh Barnes in Kashmir.

## THE VOLUNTEER DECORATION.

It has been decided that Honorary Chaplains, Quarter-Masters, and Pay-Masters of Volunteer Corps are eligible for the Volunteer Officers' decoration, provided they have rendered substantial service to their corps.

## BRIDGE OVER THE KUNHAR.

The construction of a bridge over the Kunhar river, at Balakot, is sanctioned, at a cost of Rs. 31,000.

## IMPROVEMENT AT ADEN.

An estimate of Rs. 37,600 has been sanctioned to provide additional accommodation for British officers at Steamer Point, Aden.

## THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

During the absence of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, on leave Mr. Alan Cadell, senior member of the Board of Revenue of the N.-W. Provinces, will officiate as Lieutenant-Governor. Sir C. Crosthwaite leaves for England by steamer, leaving Bombay, on January 12.

## THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

The first business the Congress had on the programme on Saturday was to pass a resolution expressing respectful condolence and sympathy with the Royal family of Mysore, testifying to the deep sense of loss sustained by the death of the Maharaja not only by his State but also by all Indian peoples, to whom his constitutional reign was a vindication of their political capacity, an example for their active emulation, and an earnest of their future political liberties. The next resolution was to favour the extension of trial by jury, and the withdrawal from the Sessions Judges of the High Courts powers of setting aside verdicts of acquittal. The next resolution entreated the Government of India to direct the appointment of a committee in each province, and prepare a scheme for the complete separation of judicial and executive functions with as little additional cost as may be practicable. The next resolution affirmed the opinion of the preceding Congress that time has come to raise the status of the chief court of the Punjab to that of a chartered high court. The next resolution emphatically protested against the opinion that at present State education was inexpedient; and that the Government grants for higher education should be withdrawn; and affirmed in a most emphatic manner, the importance of increasing the public expenditure in all branches of education, and the expediency of establishing technical schools and colleges. The next resolution concurred with the previous Congresses strongly advocating the reduction of salt duty, raising the income-tax minimum to one thousand rupees, the pressure on provincial administrations to carry out the policy enunciated in the despatch of March, 1890, and the introduction of the simple system of local option in the villages. Also the introduction into the Criminal Procedure Code the provision enabling accused persons in warrant cases demand the committal to the Sessions Courts, also reform in the police administration, also the modification of the rules of the Arms Act, also the establishment in India of military colleges, where natives of India may be trained in military career, also organizing a militia service throughout the more warlike races, and more widespread the system of volunteering among the people of India. The Congress also again recorded their emphatic protest against the exchange compensation allowance. The next resolution recorded the deep-felt gratitude to the Government of India for the resolution of October 20, 1894, and the high appreciation of the generous principle enunciated for subordinating fiscal interests to the needs and agricultural interests of the ryot population in the management of forests; and also asked certain concessions in respect of forest rights. The next resolution objected to the powers proposed to be conferred on district magistrates respecting the levy of costs of punitive police. The next resolution voted Rs. 60,000 for the expenses of the British Committee and the cost of the Congress publication *India*. The next resolution of the Congress viewed with apprehension the arbitrary policy of the Government with regard to the imposition of water cess. The next resolution emphatically protested against the Press Gagging Act in territories under British Administration in Native States. The next resolution recorded the firm conviction that the only remedy for the present embarrassed financial condition is the material curtailment of the expenditure on army services, other military expenditure, home charges, and cost of civil administration; also that delegates from the Congress Committees should be sent to give evidence before Parliamentary Committees. The last resolution tendered grateful thanks to Sir W. Wedderburn and the members of the British Congress Committee for their services rendered to India during the present year. The Congress appointed Mr. Hume, as their general secretary for the ensuing year.

## WAZIRISTAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Latest news from Wano states that Dr. Sotoris's wound is very severe. The Waziris appear to be keeping out of reach as much as possible.

Dec. 29.

News from Makin states that the columns are now returning to camp. Many towers have been blown up and a large number of sheep, goats, and cattle, belonging to hostile sections, are being brought into camp. There has been no opposition beyond shots fired into bivouacs at night. The weather is very cold, and six more cases of pneumonia have been admitted to hospital.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

No fresh developments have occurred in Waziristan. Sir W. Lockhart has sent out the six columns to sweep the valleys.

## ARTILLERY INSPECTIONS.

The Inspector-General of Artillery visits Bombay on the 16th to 23rd February.

## RANGOON SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

At a polo match played on Saturday the Burma Police beat Rangoon by ten goals to nil.

In the cricket match between the Civil and Military the former made 56 runs and the latter 294, Lieutenant Fegan, of the Worcestershire Regiment, made 200 runs, without giving a chance.

## THE LATE DOWAGER LADY RUTTONBAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

A large number of Parsees from the different parts of the Presidency were present this morning to attend the funeral of Dowager Lady Ruttonbai. A great crowd assembled at the Fountain Hall this morning. Sir Dinshaw Petit came to Poona to-day.

## THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A large meeting of Mahomedans was held at the Jumma Masjid this evening, about 5,000 being present. The meeting considered the advisability of all Mahomedans abstaining from voting at the forthcoming Municipal Elections. The chairman said that the Deccan was quite unprepared for local self-government. He detailed the grievances under which the Mahomedans of Poona were labouring owing to having no voice in Municipal meetings. An amendment was moved to the first resolution, which proposed that Government should take over the control of the Municipality, and that the Government should favour the minority by giving a portion of the seats to Mahomedans, at least six being placed on board. The amendment was carried by a large majority. Owing to the present distribution of wards, the Mahomedans are everywhere in minority. The re-arrangement of the wards would give them a majority in some instance, so that Mahomedan members might be returned. Government is to be petitioned on this matter also.

## THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 29.

The third day's sitting of the Conference opened with two forms by Enayet Husain and Sadiq Husain. It was then unanimously resolved that this Conference sympathises with the objects of the Nadwat-ul-Ulema, a religious conference of orthodox Mussulman moulvies, held at Cawnpore, which aims at reforming the old system of Arabic instruction and at incorporating English education with it. The resolution was proposed by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who spoke at great length, and was much applauded. Mr. Syed Mahmood supported it in an interesting speech. Several other gentlemen also spoke on the resolution. A large and admiring audience had assembled. In the afternoon Hafiz Nazir Ahmed, a learned and famous moulvi, gave a lecture, dwelling on the benefits of the British rule, and on the subject that there was no conflict between Islam and English education. He was listened to with interest and attention. In the evening, Mr. Aftab Ahmed, B.A., Cantab. barrister-at-law, ex-student of the college, and Syed Abdulla Shah, a student, read two papers on the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College and the education of Mussulman youths respectively. This ended the day's programme.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Two or three months ago, as your readers may possibly remember, I ventured to mention Lord Sandhurst as the most likely successor of your present Governor in the event of the Cabinet deciding upon sending out a peer of the realm. I had no reason then to suppose that his claims were being specially considered, but I based my prediction on three facts—first, that he is amongst the handful of suitable Liberal peers available, almost the only one who can be spared; second, that he has in a subordinate Ministerial position acquitted himself well; and, third, that by his fidelity to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, as well as by his zeal on behalf of the Liberal party, he has, though still a comparatively young man, justly earned political preferment. There is another reason, and one, I think, I pointed out at the time. I refer to his connection by marriage with Earl Spencer, whose influence in the counsels of the Liberal party is probably second to no member of the branch of the Legislature, which by his high character, his great reputation as a former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his straightforward eloquence he adorns. It will probably not have escaped notice in Bombay that the office in the Government now held by Lord Sandhurst—that of Under-Secretary of State for War—was filled with equal ability by Lord Harris when he received the offer of the Bombay Governorship, and by your late Viceroy, the Marquis of Lansdowne in the early seventies. To have graduated at the War Office, and thereby to have acquired a knowledge of military administration, cannot be a bad thing for any Governor, especially under the new army system in India. There is another comparison between Lord Harris and Lord Sandhurst, a comparison that must have occurred to everybody, when the appointment was announced, on Wednesday, namely, that both enjoy peerages granted for distinguished military services in India. When Lord Harris was selected to succeed Lord Reay some of the Liberal papers, carried away by party feelings, made certain ungenerous comments, for which, I believe, they were afterwards rather ashamed. It must be said to the credit of the Conservative Press, that they have not attacked Lord Sandhurst in any unfair way, the only piece of Tory criticism that I have observed being the ironical remark of the *St. James's Gazette*, that the present Government have afforded another proof of their belief in the hereditary principle—a perfectly legitimate observation under the circumstances. The *Daily News*, after hinting that the new Governor is not going to a bed of roses owing to existing religious animosities, describes "Mr. Fowler's selection" as a good one. "Lord Sandhurst," says the leading Ministerial organ, "has done his work well; he is popular at the War Office, and his name is justly respected in India." The *Daily Chronicle*, which, though often wrong-headed in its views, is distinguished for saying exactly what it thinks irrespective of the opinions of wire-pullers, also expresses unqualified approval. What specially makes the *Chronicle* pleased with the appointment is, doubtless, Lord Sandhurst's support of the London "program." He "has not had great opportunities of distinction as a member of the Government, but he speaks in the House of Lords with clearness and effect, and he has played a dignified and interesting part in the Progressive movement." As a member of the School Board, and a candidate for the County Council, he has shown real grasp and sympathy with the administrative problems, in which his mother, Lady Sandhurst, was interested." The *Chronicle* adds: "The Liberal party is not rich in promising young peers. But Lord Sandhurst is distinctly one of the men, and his career will be watched by many an old friend with pleasure."

It may be interesting to mention as showing Lord Sandhurst's activity in non-political fields, that he moved for and obtained a House of Lords Committee on the subject of the Medical Charities of the Metropolis, and presided over its meetings, which extended at intervals over a period of three years. For some six years he has worked at the head of the administration of one of the largest and most successful of the London General Hospitals. He seconded the motion for the appointment of the House of Lords Committee on the "sweating" systems, and being a prominent member of that Committee, had a considerable share in the work of preparing their report. He has also, since his accession to the peerage, been connected with many other inquiries conducted by Committees of the House of Lords. He has travelled considerably in India, Australia, and New Zealand, and, as the *Chronicle* points out in the extract quoted above, has done useful service as a member of the London School Board. Altogether, the record of his public work in and out of office is one that any peer of his age might be proud of.

Look at it how we may the result of the Brigg Election, where the Conservatives, or, as the leading Journal would say, the Unionists, have displaced a Liberal in what used to be considered a Radical stronghold, is a serious blow to the Ministry in general and to Lord Rosebery in particular. The first effect on the Liberal party of the reverse was almost stupefying. At one period of the contest many Liberals had or thought they had reasons for thinking that all was not going well; the acquiescent enthusiasm of the Dissenters, who form an important section of the community, seemed to be waning, and there were other discouraging signs. But as the polling day approached, the Ministerialists seemed to be putting forth their whole strength, and the opinion in London was universal that they would win. No one expected that the Conservative, popular sportsman though he be—and we have the high authority of Lord Rosebery for saying that to be a sportsman counts for something—would be at the head of the poll with the comparatively substantial majority of seventy-seven. The utter demoralization that seemed to have come over the Liberals at the end of the week, has under the inspiration of the consoling words uttered by the Prime Minister, Lord Tweedmouth, and other leaders of the party, induced a more courageous feeling in the Ministerial ranks, though it will possibly be sometime before the effects of the disaster disappear. According to Mr. Labouchere, although the Government may get over the shock caused by Perfarshire and Brigg, it will not be able to stand another calamity of the kind. Asked by an interviewer what would happen if another by-election took place shortly, and the Conservatives should again be victorious, "the effect," said the member for Northampton, "would be to smash up the Government." He considers Brigg "one of the inevitable results of putting a second-rate nobleman at the heads of affairs," and Mr. Labouchere must have enjoyed an extremely pleasant quarter-of-an-hour when he read the leading article in the *Westminster Gazette* imploring Sir William Harcourt to emerge from his solitude at the present crisis. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is entreated to appear on the field of battle ostensibly to show that he is not supporting an intrigue against Lord Rosebery but really to supplement the Prime Minister's oratory, which, his lordship's enemies say, is deficient in sincerity, and which certainly is not "rousing the country," as the phrase goes. Lord Rosebery long enjoyed the sweets of office; he is now suffering some of the discomforts of power. Until he became Prime Minister his praise was in everybody's mouth. Liberals and Conservatives alike extolling his statesmanlike qualities. The men who a few months ago declared that there never had been such a Minister since the days of Palmerston, are now saying that Lord Rosebery is a pricked bubble. Few seem to recognise the difficulties of his position, which may be compared to that of a General, who suddenly finds himself compelled to take command of an army in the field with a staff entirely selected by his predecessor. On his way to Devonport, the other day, Lord Rosebery made a little speech at one of the stopping places—political demonstrations at railway stations are coming into fashion again—and mentioned as one of the causes why the Liberal party is now and then defeated an "excess of vigour in policy which produces reaction." Is there reaction now? Apart from Perfarshire and Brigg, there are not wanting signs that the country is anxious for a rest or rather for a less violent form of progress than is acceptable to the more ardent spirits of the Liberal party. It is possible to conceive that Lord Rosebery will not be greatly displeased if the General Election, when it comes, leaves him in a minority. Suppose he obtained a small majority—a large one he cannot expect to obtain—would the new team be more easily driven than the old one? A lesson in patience and humility seems to be much needed by a certain cocksure and domineering section of the Liberal party—the young men who dream dreams and think that wisdom dwells only in the temples of the *Daily Chronicle*.

Mr. Chamberlain is the subject of constant criticism; but it is not often that he is the laughing stock of the whole country. He has given himself away, as the phrase is in a manner that is inexplicable, except on the ground that the air of Highbury is very drowsy and has a tendency to bedoud the intellect. Lord Rosebery, though the premiership has chastened his style a little, still retains his fondness for making jokes, though very mild ones. The other day, in his speech at Devonport he made some reference to the old claim of his opponents to the possession of all the wealth, all the intelligence, in the country. "I sometimes doubt," said Lord Rosebery, "if there is a member of the Liberal party who can spell words in two syllables." Mr. Chamberlain takes this admission quite *au serieux*, and makes it the basis of a formidable indictment against "a Prime Minister who boasts with a light heart, on the eve of proposing a revolution, that he is supported by the men who cannot spell, and opposed by almost every person of education." Mr. Chamberlain winds up the letter in which the above gem appears, by "saying that Lord Rosebery is not a man at all. He is a Political Joint Stock Company, Limited." Even the *St. James's Gazette*, which is no friend of Lord Rosebery, feels bound to lament Mr. Chamberlain's deficiency in the sense of humour and good taste.

Up to the present no confirmation has been received in this country of the rumours about the cotton duties that have agitated, and are agitating, the industrial centres in India. If there is one official more than another who knows if a decision has been came to, it is Sir Henry Waterfield, the able Secretary of the Financial Department of the India Office, but necessarily his mouth is closed. I called upon him directly the news—it is said to have reached England in the form of a telegram from a well-known foreign house to their principals here—leaked out, but Sir Henry, as I anticipated, told me he could say nothing. The fact that he did not deny the story may or may not be significant. Standing alone, it might not mean anything, but taken with information that comes to me from other well-informed quarters, I am inclined to think that the alarm of the English cotton spinners, though possibly and probably premature, is not altogether unreasonable. The general financial outlook in India, as I happen to know, is causing very great anxiety in Whitehall, and the question is what is to be done? The Council to a man are in favour of the re-imposition of a 5 per cent. duty on Lancashire cotton goods, and their views, I suppose, have been considered by Lord Elgin's Government. The Secretary of State's advisers must also have given their attention to the proposal to introduce an excise duty simultaneously with the re-imposition of the import duty, but this is a matter respecting which they would doubtless defer to the authorities in India, should the opinion of the latter be different from their own. It is, of course, no secret that Mr. Fowler and his Council did not some time ago see eye to eye on this important question. Circumstances alter cases, and it may be that Mr. Fowler now sees the folly of continuing to ignore the unanimous opinion of her Majesty's Eastern Empire, and the political danger of seeming to prefer the interests of Lancashire to those of India. That this sort of injustice is shortly to be remedied, though he would not admit at that it is an injustice, is clearly the opinion of Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., one of the pillars of the Lancashire trade. Speaking at a meeting of "employers and wage-earners," or as they used to be called masters and men, Sir W. Houldsworth said he had very little doubt that the duties would be added "in a very few weeks." The meeting referred to was held in the Memorial Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, and was called to endorse the resolution recently passed by the local Chamber of Commerce, urging a policy of international bimetallism as a remedy for India's financial embarrassments, and to nominate gentlemen to form a deputation to the Prime Minister. There appears to have been some difference of opinion in Manchester as to the propriety of holding the meeting, which was organized by that energetic and courageous body, the Bimetallic League. It is rather surprising to find Sir W. Houldsworth complaining of Lancashire for being "comparatively quiescent" in face of the threatened doom, and of taking no "serious action" to make their "opinions" known. At any rate, their opinions, serious or not, were well-known to the Cabinet when they compelled the Government of India to exclude cotton goods from the list of articles subject to the new tariff. Almost equally astonishing was the claim of disinterestedness set up by Sir W. Houldsworth. He is not, he says, "personally or directly" affected; he looks at the question from a national—I wonder he did not say imperial—point of view and "from the point of view of the great manufacturing districts with which he had been identified all his life." I suppose from this that the Hon. Baronet has retired from the cotton spinning business, in which until not long ago he was largely engaged; but in this controversy Sir W. Houldsworth, as one of the members for Manchester, can hardly expect to be regarded as impartial. It is only fair to say that Sir W. Houldsworth's claim to impartiality was not advanced by subsequent speakers, who admitted that they were induced to come forward by a consideration of their own interests, one candid gentleman (a bleacher) confessing that he did not want to see bleach-works erected in Calcutta. There was a time when Northern politicians were fond of saying in their characteristically modest way that Lancashire thinks to-day England will think to-morrow. There are evidently some people who think that what Lancashire wants to-day England shall give her to-morrow. But although England is, as Sir W. Houldsworth would say, "comparatively quiescent," I am convinced that if a vote could be taken on this subject throughout the United Kingdom, a large majority of the inhabitants would be in favour of doing justice to India even though Lancashire should suffer.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes's stay in England has been considerably lengthened beyond what was anticipated, as the number of matters requiring his personal attention in London is found to be greater than was expected. It is said that, having successfully negotiated the terms upon which the British sphere of influence north of the Zambesi is in future to be administered, Mr. Rhodes is now engaged in discussing two questions of boundary with the Foreign Office. One of these questions relates to the inclusion of the Barotse country within the sphere of operations of the Chartered Company. The limits of the British and Portuguese possessions in Central Africa have not yet been definitely fixed, and it is desirable that when the two Governments undertake negotiations for defining their respective spheres our Foreign Office should be in a position to state precisely what are the claims of the Chartered Company in that part of Africa. Very shortly after the granting of the charter Mr. Rhodes took the precaution of despatching an expedition to the great Barotse valley for the purpose of making treaties with the native chiefs. Little difficulty was experienced in arranging terms, satisfactory to both parties, and the treaties made by his agents in that expedition form the title-deeds to the Barotse country on which Mr. Rhodes relies. The Portuguese are of course prepared to claim the valley on the same grounds on which they formerly attempted to appropriate the whole country north of the Zambesi from ocean to ocean. Whether they have any more effective titles to put forward remains to be seen. The other question which is engaging the attention of the Cape Premier and the Foreign Office officials is the demarcation of the boundary agreed upon between ourselves and Portugal on the east coast south of the Zambesi. The line of the Manica plateau was fixed upon as the boundary, but the mixed Delimitation Commission was unable to agree, and the matter was referred home to the two Governments. The question at issue is whether the edge of the plateau or the foot-line is to be the boundary—or, in other words, to whom the slope is to belong. Mr. Rhodes will make good his case or I shall be much disappointed. He is just now the guest of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham.

After many experiments, extending over fifteen or twenty years, the Amu Darya, or Oxus, has at last (says the *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent), been safely navigated by the Russians as far as Faizabad Kali, on the Afghan frontier.

## CRICKET.

### THE PARSEES VS. MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Though the hour fixed for commencing this most interesting match was half-past ten o'clock the northern and western boundaries of the field were lined by crowds of people before ten o'clock. The special pandal, erected for the convenience of those who could pay a rupee to enjoy the game, was more or less boycotted, only very few seats being occupied. The attendance of the public elsewhere was much larger than at the previous match, and in the afternoon over ten thousand people assembled to witness the game. His Excellency Lord Harris and a party from Government House were again present. The Governor lunched with the teams in the Gymkhana pavilion, and expressed his disapproval of the arrangement which prohibited chairs being placed around the field. This will remove the general impression—of course a wrong one—that such order had received the Governor's approval and sanction. The match excited great interest, and from the start to finish a good day's cricket was enjoyed. The Parsees showed a decided improvement in their batting, and it was a pleasure to see each of them come off with consistent scoring and correct play. After a very long time the Parsee champion could make a good show on the Bombay ground before a European eleven. Daruwalla, who until recently played only a bare loose game, has considerably improved, and his play, on Saturday, was in every way correct. Dinshaw Kanga, like the above-named two bats, played a brilliant innings of 33 runs without a blemish. Raja, a colt, recently added to the Parsee eleven, succeeded in crediting himself with the top score, his contribution being 36 runs. Bapasola in his usually fearless and free style knocked up 29, and Machliwalla's sharp eyes once more enabled him to put up 21 on his account. The rest of the team ably supported their colleagues, and in fielding the Parsees were, as is mostly the case, faultless. There was no unpardonable mistake on the field. The condition of the wicket did not suit the Visitors' bowling, and six of their bowlers had to be tried against the Parsee batting. They knocked up a respectable total of 231 runs—the highest score ever before made by the Parsees on the Bombay wicket—except, in August last, against the Bombay Presidency. The Visitors had a combination worthy of their foes. Their bowling was a little weaker than that of the Parsees, but their much superior batting made up for it. Their fielding was also free from blemish. After four hours' fielding in the hot sun the Visitors tried their chance at the wicket. They opened very badly. Dowing, one of their best bats, was dismissed for two, and Ellison for a zero. Taver and Reynolds made a good stand, and each contributed 28 and 16 runs, respectively. Faiface and Arbuthnot very ably played out their time, the former just completing his double figure, and the latter only commencing his account. The following are the details of the game :—

The Parsees won the toss, and took advantage of the good wicket. D. E. Mody and Machliwalla were sent out to defend the sticks against the attack of Boome and Reynolds. Mody secured a boundary leg, off the second ball, from Boome, and Reynolds first over was productive of one run only. Boome's second over cost four runs. A double obtained by Machliwalla, off Reynolds, caused 10 to be telegraphed. The same batsman played Boome very easily, and frequently sent him to the north boundary. Neither was he afraid of Reynolds, whom he played with confidence. He, however, returned Boome to the bowler, but the change being a hot one, the bowler only managed to touch it with one hand before it fell to the ground. The game progressed slowly for some time until the total reached 32, when Mody was caught in the slips, by Faiface, off Reynolds, (33-1-6). Mistry filled the vacancy, but his partner did not survive long, and met the same fate as Mody, being held in the slips off Reynolds. Sewell found no difficulty in dismissing the bat on the strokes was a very feeble one. Cursetji Darawalla, the Parsee bowler, commenced a steady bowl, and maidens after maidens were credited to the bowlers. The charm was broken at last, and the figure forty was recorded. The audience were surprised to see Darawalla play a free game, punishing every loose ball he was given. Mistri did not yet feel comfortable, and gave a chance behind the stumps, but in the eagerness to dismiss him very quickly, the Madras captain dropped the ball. The batsmen were not slow to take advantage of this, and soon began free hitting all over the field. Sixty being signalled, Ellison was asked to relieve Boome at the Marine end. The change did not prove very effective, and a treble by Mistri and a 4 by Darawalla brought the figure to 70. At the pavilion end Sewell relieved Reynolds of the bowling. But the players had pretty well settled, and the scoring was rapid. 75, 80. Mistri skied Sewell, and Firth accepted it heartily, at mid-off, (80-3-20). Bapasola, the favourite Parsee cricketer, now came out amidst hearty cheers. Darawalla was soon after caught behind the wicket, and after a brilliant innings of 33, retired to the camp. (90-4-33). The association of Gagrat with Bapasola was a merry one. Boome took charge of the ball from Sewell at the south end, and Gagrat sent him to the pandal. A few strokes more, and the century was hoisted. Reynolds once more crawled from the northern end. Both players, specially Bapasola, were sweet on the bowlers. At half-past twelve 130 was telegraphed. When the total reached 137 Bapasola was clean bowled by Ellison, (137-5-29). Raja joined Gagrat, and free hitting was the order of the day. Hundred and fifty was signalled, and Firth took the ball from Ellison. After 12 runs were added to the total Gagrat, who played a correct game, was smartly held behind the wickets, (162-6-42). Dinshaw Kanga took his place, and at once opened his account with a double on the square. The pair played admirably until it was time for lunch, the score being 183 for 6 wickets.

Play was resumed at 2-30 after lunch. Dinshaw Kanga and Raja opposed the assault from Ellison and Reynolds. The former batsman was playing with the usual grace and style, and his defence was formidable. Raja's size did not permit him to play the balls as he desired, but his work was by no means to be despised. The Visitors had placed the fieldsmen so accurately, that it took exactly half-an-hour to make 17 more runs, and complete the second century. The Visitors then had good leather-hunting, and 220 was quickly put up. Kanga was the third Parsee who credited 33 to his account, and he closed his book as Sewell held him, off Boome, at cover, (224-6-33). Raja did not survive long after this as Boome soon dislodged his bails, (224-7-36). He retired with the best individual score of 36 runs after a merry and long career. R. E. Mody and Spencer did not remain long together, the latter being held behind the wicket, off Reynolds, (230-9-3). Writer was the last of the Parsee representatives, and opened his account with a treble, but the pair were soon separated by Reynolds, who scattered Mody's wooden yard, (231-10-3). The Parsees innings thus ended in 231, the second biggest score made by the Parsees on the Bombay ground, their biggest score being 244 against the Presidency in August last.

Taver and Dewing opened the Visitors first venture, the assault being entrusted to Writer and Mistri. The former bowler allowed four runs in his first over, while Mistri put up a maiden. In the second over Writer disposed of Dewing, (5-1-2). Reynolds filled the vacancy, and put a different complexion on the game, a few quick runs being cleverly obtained. Taver and Reynolds piled up runs rather briskly. Thirty was telegraphed soon, and Bapasola was given charge of the leather at the Gymkhana end in place of Mistri. The change in assault proved successful, for Bapasola put up a maiden, and in the next over Mody (junior) made a splendid catch, off Reynolds's bat, who attempted a mighty smite, off Bapasola, (40-2-18). Ellison partnered Taver, but did not remain long at the wicket. A lovely break from the leg sent by Bapasola displaced his bails, before he opened his account, (44-3-0). Faunce in association with Taver increased the total by 13 runs and at 57 Kanga very smartly stumped Taver as he left his crease to play Bapasola forward, (57-4-28). Thus paying for the very first mistake he retired with a good account of 28. The Madras captain joined Faunce, and with the exception of two good strokes, played a very slow game. He gave a chance in the slips, but Mistri did not accept it. Mistri was then given an over in place of Writer, but taking the leather again in his charge, Writer

sent out a fast leg break, which kicked hard, and hit Fenner across the eye. Stumps were drawn at 5-30, the Visitors claiming 52 to their credit for 4 wickets. The scores are as under :—

THE PARSEES.

| | 1st Innings. |
|---|---|
| D E Mody, c Faunce, b Reynolds | 6 |
| S C Mashilwalla, c Sewell, b Reynolds | 21 |
| K M Mistri, c Firth, b Ellison | 20 |
| D C Daruwalla, c Arbuthnot, b Ellison | 33 |
| N C Bapasola, c Ellison | 2 |
| B D Gagrat, c Arbuthnot, b Firth | 33 |
| D M Kaka, b Bosmo | 76 |
| D D Kanga, c Sewell, b Bosmo | 39 |
| R S Mody, b Freeland | 2 |
| S B Spencer, c Arbuthnot, b Freeland | 3 |
| D N Writer, not out | 4 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total... | 231 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | R. | M. | W. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bosmo | 135 | 34 | 5 | 3 |
| Reynolds | 101 | 33 | 11 | 2 |
| Ellison | 75 | 35 | 5 | 3 |
| Sewell | 10 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Firth | 30 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| Freeland | 18 | 5 | 1 | 2 |

* Bowled one no-ball.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

| | 1st Innings. |
|---|---|
| Dewing, b Writer | 4 |
| Tayer, st Kanga, b Bapasola | 28 |
| Reynolds, c D Mody, b Bapasola | 18 |
| Ellison, b Bapasola | 0 |
| Faunce, not out | 11 |
| Arbuthnot, not out | 1 |
| Taylor | |
| Sewell | |
| Firth | did not bat. |
| Freeland | |
| Bosmo | |
| Extras | 0 |
| Total... | 62 |

Play will be resumed, at 10-30, this morning.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT BRITANNIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia, under the command of Captain J. L. Parfitt, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 8th instant, calling at Queenstown on the 10th, Port Said on the 20th, and Suez on the 30th. She has brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 32 officers, 12 ladies, 13 children, 1 field-man rank and file, 62 women, and 28 children. The passage was a fine one throughout. The following is the list of officers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut-Col. C. G. Collingwood, 2nd Lancashire Fus — 2nd Lieut C W Carey, Unattached List
Surg-Lt-Col. R and Mrs R Drury and 2 children, A M Staff — 2nd Lieut H L Collingham, R A
Major Saunders, 2nd Durham L I — 2nd Lieut Bayford, 18th Hussars
Surg-Capt and Mrs J C Morgan and 3 children, A M Staff — 2nd Lieut Brotherhood, 18th Hussars
Capt Buckley, 1st Hants Regt — 2nd Lieut C Crosbie, 4th Dragoon Guards
Capt and Mrs J Spence and 3 children, No Intimation — 2nd Lieut W M Cuillard, 5th Lancers
Lieut Papy Bon, 2nd Hussars — 2nd Lieut M C Nangle, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut H P Lane, I S Corps — 2nd Lieut C de Luxmoore, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut R A Lash, I S Corps — 2nd Lieut H A S Bridge, 2nd R Irish Regt
Lieut Manley, I M Last — 2nd Lieut T J Lipsett, 2nd R Irish Regt
Lieut and Mrs A C McCrea, I S Corps — 2nd Lieut M B L Gale, 1st R W Welsh Fus
Lieut and Mrs F O Fowler, Surg-Lieut Tyrrell, A M Staff — 2nd Lieut A M Brooke, K O S Borders
2nd Lieut G C W G Hall, 1st R W Regt — 2nd Lieut E D S Coke, K O S Borders
2nd Lieut C B Longhurst, 2nd York L I — 2nd Lieut T R B Price, 1st R W Kent Regt
2nd Lieut C E A Butler, 2nd York L I — Rev Lawrenson, M C Chaplain
2nd Lieut J H Kennick, 2nd Welsh Regt — Rev Howrasey, C R Chaplain
2nd Lieut C G Carnett, 2nd Welsh Regt — Mrs Montresor, 2nd Sussex Regt
2nd Major E H Carter, 2nd Durham L I — Mrs W G Moon, 2nd Seaforth Highlrs
2nd Lieut E A Lang, 2nd Durham L I — Mrs Lang, A M S
2nd Lieut W S Ollivant, Seaforth Highlrs — Mrs H C Gill and 4 children, N Lancashire Regt
2nd Lieut J L Stewart, Seaforth Highlrs

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Major and Mrs Gore Byrne, 1st K R Rifle — Lieut Eastbury, 2nd R Irish Regt
Capt Menzies, 2nd Durham L I — Lieut Skeaton, D C L I
Capt and Mrs Chapman, D C L I — Lieut Barlow, 1st Hants Regt
Capt Clode, R Munster Fus — Lieut Mostyn, N Lancashire Regt
Capt Monsell, 2nd Sussex Regt — Lieut O'Brien, N Lancashire Regt
Capt Quincy, 2nd Yorks L I — Lieut Dowdall, 2nd Yorks L I
Capt W G Moon, Seaforth Highlrs — 2nd Lieut Eaglebank, R Kent Regt
Surg-Capt Dalton, Med Staff — 2nd Lieut Nicholas, 2nd R Irish Regt
Surg-Lt McDermott, Med Staff — 2nd Lieut Grattan, 1st Hant Regt
Lieut and Mrs H E Guard, R Munster Fus — 2nd Lieut Rawling, Somerset L I
Lieut R A S Dyas, 2 Rest — 2nd Lieut Lords, 4th Dragoon Guards
Farm Staff—Lieut L C W Pask, 1st Hants

## THE HON. MR. CURZON IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Curzon, whose recent visit to the Ameer of Kabul has been the subject of much talk in this country, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning last, and about four hours later left by the English mail steamer Oriental. The Kola, the mail steamer from Kurrachee, with the Hon'ble gentleman on board, left for Bombay, on Thursday, the 27th inst., and being a fast-sailing boat, reached the harbour about 10 a.m., on Saturday. She went at once into the Prince's Dock, whence Mr. Curzon, who looked in excellent health, drove over to the offices of Messrs. King, King and Co., in Hornby Road, where he received a note inviting him to breakfast at Government House, Malabar Point. Having, however, some business matters to attend to, he could find no time to go to Government House. His Excellency the Governor therefore came over to the Secretariat, whither Mr. Curzon went, and spent a portion of the morning with Lord Harris. In the forenoon, Mr. Curzon accompanied his Excellency, Captain Cox, aide-de-camp, and other members of the staff, to the cricket-ground, and witnessed the play between the visitors from Madras and the Parsees. Soon after 1 p.m., the Hon'ble gentleman bade good-bye to Lord Harris and others, and was driven over by Captain Cox, in a Government House carriage-and-pair, to the Apollo Bunder, where he arrived about 1-30 p.m. A Government steam launch had been kept in readiness, in which he was escorted by Captain Cox to the mail steamer, which some time later left the harbour.

## THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

It was a happy idea of Mr. Saville Smith's to place that delightful comedy "The Magistrate" on the boards of the Tivoli, on Saturday night. A good audience listened with wrapt attention to the delicately satirical lines of Mr. Arthur Pinero, our premier playwright of to-day. "The Magistrate" has been the most popular of this author's works, but recently the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" has been the rage of the English-speaking world, yet the former piece will always be remembered as the comedy which established Mr. Pinero as a dramatist, being the first of his works in which his own individuality most triumphantly asserted itself. Full justice was on Saturday evening done to the acting and the judicious situations caused great amusement. Mr. Thomas Yeroes, as Mr. Poskett, gave an excellent rendering of this difficult part, Mr. Lyn Harding was dignified as Colonel Lukey, while Mr. George Mollett as Captain Vale was very good. Mr. D. C. Smith as Cis Farrington, who is the cause of all his step-father's adventures, was very diverting. Miss Stella Liegh was capital in the role of Mr. Poskett, and the part of Miss Verinda in the hands of Miss Marie Brim was done justice to; all the smaller parts which help to fills a large cast were well played. This evening "The Balloon," a farcial comedy, written by Messrs. Manville Penn, and J. H. Darnby, is to be produced for the first time in Bombay, the programme to conclude with some novel variety items.

## DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency General Nairne, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Mrs. Nairne, left on inspection duty for Aden, on Saturday last, by the English mail steamer Oriental. Captain Leckie, aide-de-camp, and Colonel Lake also accompanied his Excellency. At 4 p.m. General Nairne drove over to the Apollo Bunder in a small buggy, followed by a carriage-and-pair, in which were seated Mrs. Nairne and others, escorted by two sowars of his body-guard. On entering the passengers' pavilion at the Bunder, the General shook hands with Colonel Billiard, Colonel Carrington, Mr. Berbero, Italian Consul, and others who were present to wish him *bon voyage*. After a few minutes spent in conversation, his Excellency and party got into a Government steam launch, which took them to the mail boat—the saluting battery firing a salute of fifteen guns as the launch moved away.

## THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The news of the death of his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore was received with profound regret throughout India, and especially in the dominions which under his sway have been the scene of remarkable material and moral development. The Maharajah died on Friday morning, at Calcutta, where he had been spending Christmas for the benefit of his health. Arriving in the capital city, on December 20, he paid a visit to H. E. the Viceroy the same day. The cause of death was diphtheria, which was first contracted in Christmas Eve, when the Maharajah drove out in a fog, so that his fatal illness only lasted four days. The Maharani and the deceased monarach's two sons and three daughters being in Calcutta, the cremation took place, at Kalighat, in the presence of an immense concourse of natives. During the cremation thirty-one minute guns were fired from the ramparts of the fort, by order of the Viceroy. The royal mourners left Calcutta for Mysore the same evening.

The history of Mysore during the present century forms a very interesting chapter in the record of the dealings of the Paramount Power with the Native States. The area of Mysore is 24,700 square miles, which is more than double the combined area of Switzerland and Saxony. Its population is 4,186,188, chiefly Hindus, but including 200,484 Mahomedans and 20,249 Christians, which is more than double the population of Norway, and about equal to that of Portugal. This extensive country, crushed by the Mussulman power, which rose out of the ruins of the Mogul Empire, was re-constituted under its ancient Hindu dynasty by British arms, at the close of the last century. In 1831 the tyranny and mis-government of the reigning prince compelled us to intervene on behalf of his miserable subjects, and, during his long life and the minority of his adopted son, the late prince, who was a scion of the Beltada Kote branch of the Royal House, Mysore remained under British administration. On the young prince attaining his majority in 1881, the State was restored to him, with a full treasury, and an administration brought into perfect working order by fifty years of British management. The rendition of territory on so great a scale was regarded by some as an unjustifiable, by many as a dangerous, experiment, from the point of view of the population replaced under native rule. But the Maharaja of Mysore, by his high qualities and care for his subjects, fully justified the experiment of restoring the sovereign power to the sovereign title. His principality is not only one of the model States of India as regards administration, but he and his Minister, Sir Sheshadri Iyer, have, in the words of Sir William Hunter, "attempted the solution of political problems, at which we still look askance in British India."

Notwithstanding that the State has been devastated by one of the most terrible famines ever known—that of 1877-78—and by several very serious droughts, its general advance in prosperity under the Maharaja's rule has been marvellous. His Highness had the advantage of being assisted by several Indian statesmen of the first rank and the highest abilities, the place of the late Dewan, Mr. Rangacharlu—who was himself an administrator of no mean power—having been taken, very fortunately, by his Excellency the present Prime Minister, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., by whose aid the Maharaja attained an administrative success not surpassed in any part of the Indian Empire, British as well as Feudatory. In all the ordinary duties of an Indian government—in the administration of justice, in the collection and expenditure of the revenue, in the protection afforded to life and property, in public instruction, in sanitation, in public works—it is admitted that the Government of the Maharaja Chama Rajendra Woodyar compares not unfavourably with that of the provinces under direct British rule. In some highly important respects—in the development of communications, in female education, in precautions against famine, in the encouragement of mining and other industries, and in the fostering of habits of local self-government among the people—it is held by many (and apparently with some reason) that the State of Mysore is ahead of most of the rest of India. The famous school at Mysore City, that is known as "Her Highness the Maharani's High Caste Girls' School," in which four hundred girls belonging to the families of highest caste in Mysore receive a liberal education largely from professors of their own sex and rank in life, represents, perhaps, the most successful attempt that India has seen to put ladies of India on the same intellectual level with their husbands and brothers. The success of gold-mining of Kolar is, perhaps, due as much to the wise and liberal laws, which regulate it, as to the richness of the district in the precious metal; while the principality is being opened out in every direction by railways, under State control, or with state encouragement.

But perhaps, the most remarkable of the reforms carried out in Mysore during the reign of the late sovereign was the establishment of an annual assembly of representative landowners and merchants from all parts of the province, in order that the objects and measures of the government might be explained to them, and thus be better known and appreciated. This representative assembly, which is peculiar to Mysore, has worked so well, that it has recently been enlarged. The social and economic reforms accomplished through its agency include a system for the better protection of religious endowments, and this year a wide-reaching scheme has been submitted for the establishment of agricultural banks, and an Act has also been passed for the protection of child-wives. The late Maharajah and his Prime Minister have by this bold experiment showed that a representative assembly may be worked in a Native State so as to form an additional strength to the ruler, and to enable him to initiate reforms which he could scarcely have ventured on without some such popular support. Under a regular budget system they have developed old sources of revenue and fostered new sources of income, such as royalties and licence fees on gold-mining. The result has been a steady surplus aggregating six millions of rupees during the last two years alone. This has enabled the State to enter on a policy of material and moral development, by means of railways, irrigation, public works, and a widely-extended system of education. His Highness the Maharaja, who was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 23rd May, 1884, maintained a military force of 1,173 Cavalry, 3,425 Infantry, and 10 guns, besides an Imperial Service Corps. The children of the deceased Prince are all receiving a high education, under capable instructors, both English and Indian. The eldest child is a daughter, aged twelve years.

The *Gujerati* remarks: The sudden death of the Maharaja of Mysore, at Calcutta, from diphtheria, a rare malady in India, must send a thrill of grief and horror through the length and breadth of India. Mysore has had a painfully chequered career, and this fresh fatality adds one more distressing chapter to its history. Maharaja Krishna Raj came into possession of a splendid heritage—the result of the wise administration of the State, during his minority, by a talented minister like Purnaiya. But his misgovernment led to British interference, and once more during the minority of the late Maharaja the State fell under the control of the British Government. He had at first Ranga Charlu for his Dewan, who so much distinguished himself by his statesmanlike genius and administrative talents and unimpeachable integrity of character. His death was the first great blow to Mysore, and the Maharaja's death is one more serious calamity to the State. If the unfortunate prince had been a little more careful of his personal health, his end perhaps would not have been so tragic and premature. He was a generous-hearted ruler, of liberal views, and his death will be mourned everywhere. We offer our sincere condolence to the Maharani and her children and to the people of Mysore. A heavy responsibility now devolves upon the present Dewan, and we hope he will be found to be equal to it. At this juncture an Englishman of large and noble sympathies is needed at the Residency, and in the interests of every one the matter deserves the most careful and anxious consideration of the Supreme Government.

According to a Rangoon paper, the recent earthquake in Burma is attributed by the natives to various causes. The Chinese believe the Emperor of China has been captured by the Japanese. The Burmese say that the ex-Queen Soopaya has become a nun, and thus shocked the universe. The Hindus declare that evil spirits are around. The Mahomedans are convinced that there is too much perjury in the local Courts, and that the false-swearing is enough to wreck forty cities.

## DEATH OF DOWAGER LADY RUTTONBAI.

With deep regret we have to announce the death of Dowager Lady Ruttonbai, widow of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second baronet, which took place on Saturday afternoon last, in her son's bungalow, at Poona. The deceased lady had been suffering from a carbuncle on the leg, on which an operation was performed on the 3rd instant, by eminent medical gentlemen in Poona, under whose skilful treatment recovery of her health was considered very probable. She improved some days later, but subsequently a relapse set in. Dr. Macnaughy and Dr. Burke did all that medical skill could do, but she continued in an unconscious state, and passed away at 3 p.m., on Saturday. General grief spread through the city at the sad intelligence, and several institutions and public places and shops were closed for the rest of the day. Many Parsee ladies and gentlemen left for Poona by the night train on Saturday, and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit left by the early morning train yesterday, to attend the funeral which took place yesterday. It was very largely attended, and it must be a sad consolation to the relations of the deceased lady that her last remains were consigned to the same Tower of Silence wherein were laid those of her husband, the second baronet, on the 11th July, 1877. It must also be a sad reflection to her relations that to-day was to be the anniversary of her seventy-third birthday, when, instead of the birthday festivities that were anticipated, the third-day's funeral obsequies will be performed in Poona and other places. Dowager Lady Ruttonbai was a daughter of Mr. Cursetjee Surtee, and the second wife of the late Sir Jamsetjee, by whom she had a numerous progeny, of whom three sons and several daughters are now living. She was a lady of exceptionally high intelligence and shrewd common-sense, which enabled her, notwithstanding the orthodox tendencies of her early life, to adapt herself to the reforming influences by which she found herself surrounded in later years. Thus it was that, on all occasions when the citizens of Bombay participated in the hospitalities of "Mazagon Castle," both in the time of the second baronet and since her son, the present baronet, succeeded to the title, her sweet presence and her beaming expression of *bon camaraderie*, as she sat on the ground-floor hall surrounded by the ladies of the family, were universally felt and appreciated. She shone, as befitted a lady in her high position, in the exercise of private charity, benevolence, and those civic and domestic virtues which made her respected through life, and have left behind her an influence which must abide through many generations of her descendants.

## THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the interest of the shareholders of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ld., I shall thank you to publish the following facts :—By a circular, dated 26th September last, the board of directors are to hold an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on the 5th January next, to resolve that the capital of the company be increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to 25 lakhs, by the creation of 15,000 shares of Rs. 150 each. So far, of course, the directors have the power to do, by the provision of the articles of association of the company, but they should at the same time bear in mind the interest of the present shareholders, who had supported the company by risking their money originally. As it is, the directors' present proposition is not at all beneficial to the original shareholders, because the new shares are intended to be issued "at a premium of not less than 25 per cent." According to the company's articles the original shareholders have a prior claim to purchase the shares in the increased capital, before they are offered to the public, i.e., every holder of two original shares is entitled to purchase three new shares. The present market value of the original share is Rs. 170 (as confirmed by the company in their said circular). According to this every two original shares are worth Rs. 340, to this Rs. 375 the value of the three new shares at a premium of Rs. 25 per cent., if added, gives as five shares in the company for Rs. 715, viz., Rs. 143 per share. It is, therefore, plainly evident that the new shares if offered to the public should be sold at a higher rate than Rs. 143. But from the said circular I find the directors intend to issue them to non-members at Rs. 130.

If the directors think it impossible to sell these shares at a rate higher than Rs. 130, I would propose that the new shares should be offered to the original shareholders at their par value. In this case every holder of two original shares worth Rs. 340 if he purchases three new ones for Rs. 300 will have five shares in the company at an average value of Rs. 128.—Yours &c.,

J. F. K.

## STAFF CORPS GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At this glad Christmas Tide, which as some greatman once said, only comes once during the twelve months, my attention has been drawn to Staff Corps grievances by the noble pile of unpaid bills adorning my writing table. We are always being told to keep calm, and things will turn out well, but I am sure I shall be believed when I say that it will cause me absolutely no satisfaction, to see in the same *Gazette* that gives me my well-earned Field Marshal's baton, that Staff Corps subalterns of fifty years' service have been granted the highly honourable, but inconveniently local, rank of captain. The India Office Bumble has hitherto managed to restrain the cravings of the Staff Corps Oliver Twist for more, but this policy will be its own ruin, as it will shortly become more and more evident that seeking bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth is not a poor game, and that "he who fights and runs away will live to draw his increased pay." Moreover, I would like to warn the Indian taxpayers that if this sort of thing goes on much longer double the amount will have to be spent on famine works for distressed subalterns.—Yours, &c.,

"A BIT TUCKED UP."

There is a good deal of force in the claims recognition by the authorities put forward on behalf of the force engaged in the operations about Sima, in the Kachin country, some two years ago. As a correspondent in a recent issue pointed out, observes the *Pioneer*, three officers and 120 men were killed in this affair, and two officers were wounded. so that obviously there was considerably more fighting than has occurred in some of the operations elevated to the style "expeditions." In some cases the decision that no medal shall be granted to the force applies with peculiar hardness. The officers of the Military Police employed have received their rewards—some in brevets, others in police commands. But for the men nothing; and very little for some others. Take the case of Lieutenant Dent, of the P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment. This young officer was acting as Intelligence Officer, but voluntarily rendered valuable service in the command of sepoys. A correspondent, well acquainted with the facts, writes: "While commanding a flanking party working round a stockade, Lieutenant Dent received a bullet in the face fired about ten yards from him—the bullet entered the left cheek and lodged in the back of the neck. Lieutenant Dent struggled on with his men, carried the stockade, and then, in the confusion, got separated from the column and was taken by his interpreter back to N'Krang—with the bullet still in his neck. Three days later he set out for Sima (not going back as many would have done.) He arrived in Sima, and two days later had the bullet cut out by Surgeon-Major Lloyd, who had only a pocket case of instruments. Lieutenant Dent sat on the ground, and the late Captain Morton, who commanded the column, held his hands while Surgeon-Major Lloyd cut out the bullet. After Captain Morton was shot, Lieutenant Dent, still weak and debilitated from his wound, his throat and neck being greatly inflamed, took command of the fort: night and day he was engaged beating off the attacks of the Kachins." All through the time when Lieutenant Masters and Mr. Brook Nears were killed, Lieutenant Dent continued to set a good example of fortitude to the men about him; but so far the only recognition of his services has been six months' pay for his wound and the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. There certainly seems to be every reason for the bestowal in such a case as this of those rewards upon which soldiers set so much store.

Simferopol and Simferopol have just been connected by telephone, which has been attached to the telegraph poles on the railway. It is expected that the Kieff military district will be connected with the Naval Dockyard at Sebastopol by the beginning of next spring, as the work is now being rapidly carried on.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

A correspondent writes to ask if there is any order of the Government of India or of the Director-General of Post Offices in India prohibiting officers of the Postal Department from becoming volunteers, and joining Volunteer corps in India. He adds: "I am informed by the Postmaster-General under whom I am serving, that any Postal Officer joining a Volunteer corps is regarded with the greatest disfavour by the head of the circle." There must, we imagine, be some misapprehension here. Volunteering is sometimes made an excuse for neglect of duty; but except in such cases it is difficult to understand how any Postmaster-General could say that it was viewed with disfavour. Certainly, no Departmental order against Volunteering exists, and in these Provinces postal officials are encouraged to join. The Postmaster of Meerut, for instance, is a commissioned officer, and a large number of the clerks in the Postmaster-General's office are volunteers. If we mistake not, there is a Postal Volunteer corps in Calcutta.

Probably no more lamentable failure in negotiations with *jirgahs* has ever been witnessed on the North-West Frontier than in this instance of Waziristan; and even now that General Lockhart has been vested with full powers, the influence of the "political" would seem, if we can trust a report current and credited in the camp at Makin, to be making itself felt in most untoward fashion. According to our correspondent, a number of Mahsuds have been given passes by political officers to the west which are to act as safe conduct everywhere. The cards, however, show neither the name nor the village of the bearer, so that anyone, even the Mullah Powindah himself, might secure one of these passes, and travel in safety about the country. It is hard to believe that even the most invertebrate of politicals would put so dangerous a weapon as these free passes would constitute in the hands of enemy, one of whose leading characteristics is shameless treachery; but the statement is there, and it certainly deserves the attention of the Government. It is no doubt unfortunate that we should have been compelled to send an expedition into Waziristan at all, but the intractability of the tribesmen left no alternative. Now that the expedition is there, and the necessity of punishing the Mahsuds has been admitted, it is more folly to attempt to pat them with one hand and belabour them with the other.

The occupation of the three objective points in Waziristan—Kaniguram, Makin and Razmak—by the three columns under General Lockhart's orders, shows that the Mahsuds were unable to combine in numbers sufficient to justify organised opposition to the advance of our troops, remarks a contemporary. But it does not follow that, because these three principal villages have been taken without desperate fighting, therefore the tribesmen will submit at once. There are hundreds of valleys up which they can retire with their flocks and herds, and from these they can carry on a guerilla warfare, harrassing convoys, firing upon patrols, and generally making themselves obnoxious. There is, however, another side to the picture. These valleys are shut in by high mountain ranges now covered by snow, and retreat from the uplands is practically impossible. In the summer months the Mahsuds could retire to their fastnesses and await the departure of the Field Force, knowing from experience that it would be withdrawn after a few weeks. Now with winter fully set in our soldiers can assume the *role* which the tribesmen themselves have played in the past. Valley after valley can be visited in detail, and the harrying will be all on our part. For generations the Mahsuds have been accustomed to raid Powindah caravans or attack British villages, withdrawing to the hills with their plunder and laughing at all pursuit. The tables will now be turned upon them. They will be chased from point to point, their armed gatherings will be dispersed, and such punishment will be inflicted as the situation seems to justify.

Snow has begun to fall in Waziristan, but the troops there are well found, so they are not likely to suffer severely from the inclemency of the weather. General Lockhart is forming six flying columns, whose business it will be to scour the country. Meanwhile, Makin will probably be the headquarters of the entire force for the next few weeks. The Bann column under Colonel Egerton came into Makin on the 22nd, the rearguard having had a brush with the enemy the day before.

In the good understanding between England and Russia on the Central Asian Question prove to be well-founded, observes a contemporary, the chief objection to the proposed visit of the Amir of Kabul to London will disappear. So long as there was a probability of trouble being stirred up in Afghanistan by outside influences from beyond the Oxus, it was obvious that Abdur Rahmon could not safely leave his kingdom. But if Russia desires to stand well with England, those influences may cease to operate. The Sardar Ishak Khan, the most dangerous pretender to the throne of Kabul, is a refuge in Russian territory, and if arms and money was furnished to him, he might try his fortune again in Afghan Turkistan while the Amir was being feted in England; but officers of the Czar can readily prevent his embarking upon any expedition, if orders to that effect are issued from St. Petersburg. Then the only danger to the peace of Afghanistan would be from internal intrigues, and these could be guarded against for a few months. Abdur Rahman has intimated to Mr. Curzon his acceptance of the Queen's invitation, and though the state of his health is not yet such as would justify his starting on his long journey, he may possibly feel strong enough some months hence to face the undertaking. But it is not likely that he will ever leave his country until there is positive proof that he will have nothing to fear from aggression on the part of Russia. The question, then, turns on the reality of the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* which the new Czar seems anxious to bring about. It is so early to judge whether this will assume tangible shape in the immediate future, or whether the St. Petersburg Foreign Office will repeat their old tactics of mischief-making on the Pamirs and along the Oxus. The Czar's disposition is unquestionably friendly; but until there is something more definite regarding the new *entente*, it would be well to withhold judgment. There has been so much successful filibustering in Central Asia, that one is apt to doubt whether the Czar himself will be able to control his ambitious officers in that quarter.

We understand that Mr. Justice Tyrrell, whose health has of late been far from good, intends retiring from the bench of the Allahabad High Court.

It is, we understand, likely that Colonel Bindon Blood, R. E., will be appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to General Elles in the Bengal Army command; Major Travers also being on the new staff.

It is probable that Sir Charles Crosthwaite will shortly take three months' leave, as he has not of late been very well, and the doctors recommend a change and rest for a short time as likely to prove beneficial.

We hear that it has been definitely settled that the expenditure in connection with the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway must be bourne by the Travancore Government under certain conditions.

The agent and manager of the Madras Railway has, with the approval of Government, appointed Mr. E. W. Stoney as Engineer-in-Chief of the survey operations of the proposed lines of railway from Calicut to Cannanore and from Shoranur to Cochin.

By permission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, a brass has just been placed in the crypt of the cathedral to the memory of the late Colonel James Augustus Grant. The tablet contains a portrait medallion in alto-relievo, surrounded by Scotch fir-tops, the badge of the Grants, while on the lower portion there is a perspective view of the Victoria Nyanza, commemorative of the discovery of the source of the Nile. The inscription is as follows :—"In memory of James Augustus Grant, C.B., C.S.I., F.R.S., Lieut-Colonel, H. M. Indian Army; born, 1827; died, 1892. Mooltan, Goojerat, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Abyssinia. In company with Speke discovered the source of the Nile, 1860-1863."

Reginald Saunderson was brought up at the West London Police-court, on Dec. 8, and remanded on the charge of murdering Augusta Dawes, in Holland Park-road, Kensington, on the night of November 25. Mr. Sims, who prosecuted for the Treasury, produced a letter which he said he would prove to be in the handwriting of the prisoner. It described the commission of the crime, and was signed "Jack the Ripper." At the inquest, on December 10, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Saunderson. The evidence showed that prisoner is twenty-one years of age, and that he has been in an establishment for the insane at Hampton Wick for six years, where, however, he was allowed considerable liberty. The jury added to their verdict a recommendation that the neighbourhood of the murder should be better lighted.

Lord Colebrook, on December 7, introduced to the Metropolitan Asylums Board a deputation, who asked the Board not to adopt the report of its Committee recommending the provision of a supply of anti-toxin for the treatment of diphtheria. The Board, however, after some discussion and the rejection of two amendments, agreed to adopt the recommendation of the Committee.

According to a report which has reached *Womans* from St. Petersburg, the late Czar has left the Princess of Wales £10,000 as a mark of affection. The Dowager Empress has £100,000 per annum, with a palace in St. Petersburg, a country estate, and the villa at Livadia where the Czar died, for life. The daughter will receive £40,000 per annum when of age.

One of the great ambitions of the late Mr. Walter, of the *Times* was, according to Mr. Stuckley, to be received by the Queen. "I have known," said Mr. Walter, "all her ministers. I have a very profound respect for her as a good woman, and I should like before I die to have five minutes' talk with her." Mr. Walters' ambition in this direction was, curious ly enough, never satisfied.

Canada has lost three Premiers in a little over three years. Sir John Macdonald died in June, 1891; Sir John Abbott was forced through ill-health to resign in December, 1892, and died in October, 1893; and now Sir John Thompson has been taken. By the way, it it is curious that all three boasted the same title and Christian name.

It is understood that, in furtherance of the idea of a record of comparative legislation, brought forward in the interesting discussion raised by Mr. Ilbert at the Imperial Institute, the Lord Chancellor intends to issue invitations, to a Conference on the subject on Wednesday next, the 10th inst., at the Imperial Institute.

The Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, at Cambridge, report that owing to changes in the regulations made by Government in 1892 there is no longer any reason for granting to selected candidates for the Civil Service of India exemption from the previous examination or the additional subjects, and they therefore recommend that the exemption allowed on April 6, 1878, be no longer permitted.

The Earl of Eglinton met with a serious accident on Saturday afternoon (Dec. 8), whilst hunting with his hounds at High Martnamas, Ayrshire. He was riding a young and spirited horse, and attempted to take an exceptionally high wall. The doctors declare that the accident will probably prevent the noble Earl from riding again.

The Paris *Temps* and *Debats* discussing the despatch of the *Times* Paris correspondent with regard to the Anglo-Russian rapprochement and the possibility of the attainment of a more cordial understanding between Great Britain and France, agree that the latter result is very desirable, and that if it could be effected it would promote the maintenance of European peace. M. Delonele, the leader of the Colonial party in the Chamber, intends to advocate an increase of the Foreign Office estimates as a sign indication of the desire of the Commons that negotiations should be resumed for the evacuation of Egypt.

A collection of ancient and modern embroideries, was opened, on December 11, by Messrs. Liberty, at Chesham House, 142, Regent-street. Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium, Asia Minor, Turkey, persia, Japan, China, India, and Burma are all represented by typical and in some cases, most valuable examples of embroidery. The descriptive catalogue forms a volume of some fifty pages. The Bokhara embroidery is interesting, comprising the labours of the young womenn, who, on marriage, present these pieces to their husbands. It would seem that it must have been considered unlucky to finish them, for scarcely a piece is quite completed. Among the Chinese specimens is a very fine hanging, on which various outdoor sports and games are represented by needlework of the most minute and elaborate description, the amounts of detail being almost marvellous. Another curious hanging represents Cheow-Lao, the God of Wisdom and Longevity, which is said to be 10,000 years old. A very ancient presentation piece has a long inscription in the centre on red satin, the borders being filled with the portraits of various Oriental gods. There are two specimens of Burmese embroidery, the more interesting of which is a cushion found in the Royal Palace at Mandalay upon its occupation by British troops, and supposed to have been used by Queen Supayalat, the favourite wife of ex-King Theebaw. The Indian collection comprises Kutch bodices, embroidered and jewelled, antique barbaric chogas, specimens of the tie and dye work sold by the Bainas in the Jeypore bazaars, embroidered satin skirts and shawls, sarees, hangings, phoolkari, coats and jackets, as well as a few antique Cashmere shawls. A case of fans completes the exhibition, the contents belonging to various periods, and comprising some very beautiful examples of lace and embroidery.

Writing on the recent exposure of the great Mahatma Hoax, the *World* says :—"The moral of the whole sorry business is by no means an agreeable one to contemplate. Not for the first time we are confronted with an absolute disproof of the comfortable theory that a readiness to be imposed upon by any plausible dealer in metaphysical quackery is the peculiar weakness of vulgar minds. This theosophy seems to have made no impression whatever beyond the ranks of educated people. It is not a "religion" which has commended itself to the masses, who know nothing about it, and care less. The whole movement, with the copious discredit attaching to it, lies at the door of persons who belong, in the language of the police reporter, to "a superior station in life," and who ought now, in the same picturesque phraseology, to feel their position acutely. It seems to be considered that credulity, like vice in the estimation of Edmund Burke, loses half its evil by losing all its grossness. We have still nothing but contemptuous pity for the maid-servant who crossed the gipsy's grimy palm with a piece of her hard-earned silver, and no reward but the goal for the unkempt soothsayer who casts her horoscope at the area-gate. Yet, above stairs, the flourishing practitioners of more elaborate forms of pseudo-mystical jugglery were welcomed upon arms, and the Homes, the Slades, and the Blavatskys achieve many more conquests in the salon and the library than does the peripatetic Zingara in her humbler sphere of operations. It all goes to prove that civilisation, even at this time of day, is powerless to stifle that innate craving after the mysterious and the uncanny which has still power to bind intellect and culture to the chariot-wheels of bhuans impostare. We hear a good deal about the materialism of the age, the decay of superstition, the growth of a prosaic and hard-shelled cynicism in our midst. Yet there was, perhaps, never a time when the purveyors of all varieties of fantastic and unorthodox supernaturalism commanded more attention or attracted more interest. The traders in "occultism" appeal to a passion which will never be extinguished while human nature, remains what it is. Credulity, in some shape or other, will survive to be played up till the end of the chapter, even as it has existed from the beginning. The Mahatmas may follow the "mediums" into the limbo of detected frauds; but new mystical impostors will still arise and flourish for new dupes and devotes will have it so. These pitiful exposures suggest a doubt whether after all we are so very much better and wiser than our ghost-fearing and witch-hunting forefathers.

## THE WAZIRISTAN FIELD FORCE.

JANDOLA, Dec. 25.

Makin, 22nd December.—The column is halting here to-day, and will probably remain some days. The 3rd Brigade is now marching into camp, Colonel Egerton having come in ahead of it this morning, while Brigadier-General Turner also came in here to-day, and stays during the night, his brigade remaining halted at Kaniguram. Foraging parties have been out to-day collecting fuel and fodder. The 38th Dogras left early this morning to bring up one month's supplies from Jandola, but having been fired upon the whole day during their march, they are halting to-night at Boldi, some six miles away. Some men fired into camp last night. They were surprised by some of our men, and three killed.

A BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY.

JANDOLA Dec. 26.

Camp Kaniguram, 22nd December.—General Turner's brigade halted to-day. There were several shots fired into camp last night. A column of six hundred infantry, and two guns, with sappers, under Colonel Mercer, 4th Gurkhas, has been despatched to destroy the fortifications of two hostile Mahsud villages. They will return this evening. General Turner has proceeded to Makin to see General Sir W. Lockhart. A convoy of fifteen hundred camels, with the 1st Gurkhas as escort, left to-day for Jandola via Dotoi, and meets a large convoy of the 2nd Brigade. Six Mahsuds Abdul Rahman Khels and Shahbi Khels are reported to be collected near Dotoi.

Camp Makin, three Jandola, 23rd December. The Bannu Brigade arrived here yesterday, and is now encamped alongside of General Symons' brigade. Colonel Egerton arrived here earlier in advance of his column, which had a sharpish rearguard action with the enemy on the 21st, when marching from Razmak to Razmak. There is on the route a zomi with a very steep ascent, and the camels become blocked at the foot of the zomi, the rear extending about two miles, as the camels could only come up in single line. When thus blocked, and the troops

are well supplied with warm clothing, and cold duty a very much lower temperature than we have ye experienced.

CAMP JANJAL, Dec. 20.

We are encamped here on a broad or rather crooddish opening in the valley of the Tauk Zam, called *kach* in this part of the world. Opposition up to date has not been very serious, but shots have been fired every night at the camp or picquets. The entertainment generally begins about 9 o'clock, thanks to the picquets crowning the heights those who remain in the camp itself are not much disturbed.

We have four native infantry regiments, some native cavalry, a mountain battery, and a company of sappers and miners with this column, and a broad river bed, unestimable boon, which saves us all difficulties as to ter-supply, up which to advance. Given the above ere, ay interest some of your military readers ist order our march is conducted. First, the infantry regiment leading the ad-day, and which may be called the advance nt. To this unit is assigned the duty of heights along both sides of the valley, a effected by sending small parties of from ve or more men up each hill or eminence ny way commands the line of advance; the ber being made proportionate to the rded by the hill which it is destined on their assigned positions, these remain there until the tail of the transport, protected by the rearguard, approaching level with their posts, second from their long watch, not however join the rearguard, but to push on as and get into camp as quickly as which is rendered easy by the comma- uth of the valley. To return to the regiment. It may easily be imagined strength is soon used up by the despatch these small parties to commanding points—especially en, as was the case to-day, the valley which we low, has a winding direction which prevents y one point affording a view of more than a mile at most in distance. Under the orders, refore, of the G. O. C. the advance guard regiment, im- diately following it, the entire half-battalion, from the giment which is second in the day's order of march, the rank of the leading regiment become depleted the despatch of flanking parties, so the half battalion ds up corresponding units, or perhaps a company at time, as called for to fill the gaps, and by the end of the march this half battalion too is generally used up by despatch in fractions to heights. Immediately in rear of the half battalion above mentioned, which may be termed the support to the advance guard, is the osition of the G. O. C. the brigade, behind whom ain follow the Maxim gun, the sappers and miners to ear away obstacles, and then the mountain battery, in ear of which marches the second half battalion of the giment forming the support to the advance guard. he last half battalion is therefore in a position both to rd as escort to the guns if the latter are sent to a flank, to furnish a similar protection in case of the sappers ing similarly diverted from the main route along the alley. Further, it can if necessary reinforce its half attalion in front when the latter is much weakened by calls made upon it by the advance guards regiment. he position generally taken on the march General, then follows the third and fourth regiment and the transport guarded, the rear being closed by a British officer. The cavalry have advance guard with Sir Wi Lockhart the rear guard. Communication along kept up where possible by signalling, orderlies where necessary; a fixed for units, in addition to which the remains stationary while the pioute com- particularly difficult, defile, such as the Bacari Tangis, are surmounted by the par- ted for that purpose.

ar for the order of march. As soon as the g ground is approached small parties of similar h to those used during the advance are despatch- occupy the heights commanding it, and under of their presence above the camp is laid and the tents are pitched. This arrange- t doubtless prevents the enemy from obtaining clear idea of the general disposition of the and consequently of its most easily assailable . As dusk falls, for the small parties are sub- d strong picquets, taking blankets and tents with these have the duty of watching over the security the camp during the night, and their numerical trength is sufficient to enable them to hold their own against an attack. They cannot of course prevent stray shots from distant points, but they can and do secure us at all events from being blazed into frequently.

I cannot close without referring to the very fine march made by a small detachment 3rd Sikhs under Major Pollock, who joined the column this evening after reaching Tank yesterday afternoon. When one con- siders that almost the whole of their progress was along the stony bed of the Tank Zam, and more especially when the frequent and tiring fording of water-courses, some of considerable depth, is taken into account—it will be useful too to remind you that the total distances covered amounts to some 40 miles—one cannot but recognise that another and a very striking instance has been afforded us of the grand marching powers of our native infantry.

To-morrow's march will take us into Makin, some nine miles of a march. Rumours of determined opposition to be expected are current in camp, but these may be very largely discounted by what we have seen up to the present of the attitude of the Mahsuds. Of course, it is not only dangerous, but in the case of an expedition such as the present one, absolutely impossible to prophesy, with any great pretence to accuracy. Writing with this reservation, it appears possible that the punitive columns to be despatched on various objectives in the event of no general surrender of the enemy taking place, will be the first fractions of the force to be stoutly resisted.

JANDOLA, Dec. 27.

ON 24TH DECEMBER.—A combined movement of columns will take place on the morning of Day. No tents will be taken, and the troops two nights. Number 1 column, consisting Main with 3 companies of the 6th Punjab y, 2 companies of the 2nd Punjaub infantry and proceeds up the Dana Alland in the rear of nal. The second column, consisting of Major anny, 3 companies of the 1st Sikhs, 2 companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, 2 guns and 2 Maxim, and accompanied by General Lockhart, proceeds up the Badinai Valley. Number 3 column under Colonel Gaselee, with 5 companies of the 5th Gurkhas and 2 of the 2nd P. I., goes up the Jelwel Valley. Number 4 column, under General Symons, goes to the Murder Algad with twelve companies of infantry and two guns. If the above go from Makin. Numbers 5 and 6 columns will move from Kanigoram up the Pir Ghai and Sidar Algads respectively.

Telegraphic communication has been established between Makin and Kanigoram, but owing to military and political considerations, only the bill near the latter, whence signalling communication could be established with the telegraph at Jandola, or Sheikh Buddin, is now allowed to be occupied. Hence I am afraid news must reach you late, as the post is unavoidably slow and irregular.

In an action yesterday near Kanigoram, when a force of ours was visiting one of the enemy's villages, Surgeon-Lieutenant Seton, I. M. S., was wounded, and Captain Hunter Weston, R. E., was very slightly wounded, four native Sappers were wounded. The boy's fate is not yet known.

All the troops are in excellent health. The weather very cold, but the snow is melting in the valley. It is the delight is expressed at the prospect of harassing the Mahsuds.

Nearly all the cavalry will shortly be sent back to Bannu. The force returns here in the evening.

KANIGORAM, 23rd December.—The column sent out yesterday under Colonel Mercer met with some slight resistance, but dispersed the enemy and destroyed some towers and other fortifications. Our casualties were Captain Hunter Weston, R. E., slightly, and Lieutenant Seton, I. M. S., severely wounded. Sergeant Sappers and Miners, were slightly wounded.

Snow has fallen last night to the extent of four inches.

Lieutenant Turner has returned from Makin.

The convoy which left here yesterday is reported to have been attacked on route by Abdur Rahman Khels. Particulars are not to hand.—Pioneer.

## THE TRAGEDY AT MURIDKI.

THE murderer of Colonel Money has been handed over to the civil authorities for trial. He is a Sikh, and was also the first of his victims. He had especially invited to shoot beside the Resident-Major, the Adjutant, whom he made a search for and whose life the fact that he happened to be out of the latter part came. The murderer was overpowered at the time, and thus in possession of his carbine and ammunition. After the tragedy he only narrowly escaped being cut to pieces by the men of the regiment, with whom Colonel Money was exceedingly popular. The news of his promotion seems to have been the cause of the murders. The Resident-Major had refused him to the Adjutant, and the latter had at the time put him under arrest, and the Colonel, in turn, had the latter come to Sargodha to hear telegraphic instructions from Army Headquarters, cancelling the recommendation to a commission which he had previously forwarded.

## THE WAR IN THE EAST.

### ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY.

A TELEGRAM from An-Tung, dated Tuesday (Dec. 11) says:—

General Tochimi's division met the enemy yesterday, and after a pitched battle defeated them with heavy loss. It being reported that a large force of Chinese under General Li was encamped near Kinkuahu, General Tochimi was ordered to advance upon that place, and he got into touch with the enemy on the 9th inst. His scouts reported the Chinese to be in considerable force, and to consist of cavalry as well as infantry. General Tochimi separated his division into two columns, and delivered a simultaneous attack early yesterday morning.

The Chinese offered a stout resistance, and severe fighting ensued. The superior shooting and discipline of the Japanese soon told. The enemy were gradually driven back, and finally they broke and fled in disorder. The Japanese pursued the Chinese for some miles, capturing on the way the village of Thoyiupo. The majority of the enemy escaped in the direction of Tso-hum-koo.

"The Japanese, who fought with admirable bravery, lost about 40 killed and wounded. The Chinese left 100 dead on the field. The Japanese captured ten prisoners, two banners, and a quantity of rifles. The prisoners, when questioned, gave information readily enough. They confirmed the report that General Li was in command. Their estimate of the numerical strength of the enemy ranged from 3,000 to 4,000.

"The Japanese are now advancing in force upon Tso-hum-koo."

A Hiroshima despatch says that the bulk of the Second Japanese Army is at Kinchou, whither the troops proceeded after the capture of Port Arthur. The Chinese force which attacked the Japanese garrison at Kinchou on November 22 is now concentrated at Fuchou. Kinchou is 90 miles north of Shan-hai-Kuan and commands the main road from Pekin to Makden. Our special correspondent at Kobe says the Second Japanese Army was to march north on Wednesday, it was believed with the intention of joining the first army in attacking Niuchuang, and then making a combined attack on Pekin. Central News despatches assert that a brigade of Marshal Oyama's army has captured Fuchou without encountering any opposition, and is pushing rapidly forward towards Ninchuang.

A Chefoo telegram says that 16 Japanese warships are cruising off Shan-hai-kuan, a fortified city on the coast at the termination of the Great Wall, and the Europeans at Chefoo believe the Japanese intend to land an army there and march on Pekin, which is less than 200 miles distant. The Chinese do not believe the Japanese will dare to undertake such a movement, and are lavishing men and guns forward for the defence of Wei-hai-wei. Our Shanghai correspondent, however, says that the arrival of 25,000 Japanese troops at Shan-hai-kuan is reported, and that the Chinese soldiers at Wei-hai-wei intend to desert if the Japanese appear.

A Daziel telegram from Shanghai contains the following news:—

"Captain von Hannecken is exercising almost complete control over military and other affairs in the north. He is engaging engineers to survey a railway from Tientsin directly northward into Manchuria.

"Japanese placards addressed to the people, containing statements of a reassuring character, have been widely posted on the walls of Pekin.

"The Tsung-li-Yamen has telegraphed to the provincial authorities that the Japanese evidently intend to make a descent upon Formosa. Lee-Yang-Fu, the Black Flag leader has been intrusted with the entire defence of the island."

Our Shanghai correspondent says the feeling against foreigners is increasing in Pekin.

A serious rebellion is said to have broken out at Wu-hu.

It is now stated that, contrary to expectation, no vessels of Admiral Ting's squadron were found when Marshal Oyama captured Port Arthur. The only ships seized were a torpedo-boat, which is now being used by the Japanese, two small merchant sailing ships engaged in the coasting trade, and a second-class cruiser in course of construction at the dockyard.

A Central News despatch from Port Arthur says it is true that after the capture of that place "regrettable excesses" occurred, but they were not committed by regular soldiers. The facts are given as follows:—After the capture of the stronghold a number of coolies attached to the army as labourers and for transport work came into the town from the camps in the outskirts. These men carry swords in order to obviate the necessity of always having regular troops told off for their protection. Unfortunately they obtained access to some Chinese spirit stores and got intoxicated. While in this condition they were reminded of the atrocious cruelties committed by the Chinese upon defenceless Japanese prisoners and became frenzied. All the coolies practically ran *amok*, and no Chinaman whom they met was spared. In several cases the coolies slashed and hacked the bodies. Some of the coolies have been arrested. Marshal Oyama was already investigation the affair when he received urgent instructions from the Imperial headquarters at Hiroshima to institute a rigorous inquiry."

A telegram has been received in Washington from China, announcing the immediate appointment of an Ambassador to proceed to Japan in order to treat for peace.

Our special correspondent at Shanghai says that Mr. Detring was duly appointed as Chinese Envoy to Japan by Imperial decree, but the Japanese Ministers refused to examine his credentials. It is believed that the Japanese are refusing to entertain overtures of peace because they wish to deal a crushing blow at the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and to subject China to extreme humiliation before parleying.

A despatch from Tokio says a political crisis prevails at Seoul, owing to the duplicity of the Korean Government, which has been inciting the people to rise against the Japanese. Reports from Seoul are to the effect that the King of Korea, in reply to vehement remonstrances from the Japanese Minister, has promised that matters should be set right in regard to the encouragement given by his Ministers to the Tonghak rebels, and that the Ministers have also given promises of future good behaviour.

A correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, writing from Urga, in North-Eastern Mongolia, states that the military defeats suffered by China have produced much less effect in that part of the Celestial Empire than might have been expected, and that little interest appears to be taken there in the course of the war—which is probably due in a great measure to the paucity of news concerning the military operations received from Pekin. There is also no news whatever at Urga confirming the report of an insurrection in Mongolia spread by telegraph through the foreign Press. If the war has had any effect at all in that part of Mongolia, it is to be noticed chiefly in the caravan transport of Russian tea from Kalgan to Urga, as the Mongols hesitate to send their camels for fear of having them confiscated for military purposes.

Much more agitation has lately been produced among the Mongols by a decree of the Chinese Emperor depriving a certain prince of his rank and titles on account of his encounter last year with the sacred chief of the Mongolian tribes at Urga, whose prestige is thus considered to have been greatly increased. The correspondent fears that this may also have its effect, unfavourable to Russian interests, upon the Buriats of the Transbaikal and the Kalmucks of Astrakhan, whose aspirations and leanings towards the spiritual authority at Urga are well known.

Professor R. K. Douglas, of the British Museum, lectured on Monday at the Imperial Institute on "China and the Cause of its Present Disasters." He attributed those disasters to the arrested intelligence and undeveloped civilization of the Chinese, the corruption of the Government, the utter want of any sentiment of loyalty, and the pride, conceit, and ignorance of the governing classes.

### NOTES FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG correspondent writes under date October 31:—"In a letter I have received from one of the Europeans on board Admiral Ting's flagship, the Chen-Yuen, are some details that show up the Chinese Navy in an unfavourable light. If this correspondent had had any notion that matters were in such a frightful state he says he would never have joined the navy. True some of the ships in the naval engagement off the Yalu fought well, but the value of the stand made is altogether overrated by the English Press. The Japanese were weaker numerically, but this did not hinder them from attacking. If the Chinese fleet could have got off it would have bolted. They commenced the fight in sheer desperation, and were kept at it only through the personal efforts of the Europeans on board the various ships. Two of the ships did run away—the captain of one of them has since been beheaded at Port Arthur—and one was allowed to burn herself out on account of the refusal of the Chinese on board either to fight the guns or to act as a fire brigade. Major von Hannecken and another German named Albrecht especially distinguished themselves. Tyler, late of the British Navy, who was so seriously injured on board one of the ships, is almost recovered. He is said to be deafened by the explosion of a shell and to have received some injury to his eyes. The latest report received here is to the effect that the Li family has been denounced by the vice-president of the Board of Censors because of the population of the Imperial finds. Li Hung Chang's viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, Li Hung Chang's eldest brother, has been ordered to proceed to Pekin, but he is likely to find some excuse. There can be only one reason why his presence is required at the capital and Li Hung Chang knows that. Any attempt to take him by force will be desperately resisted, for he has ordered 100 picked men from the various 'banners' under his command to be sent to guard his Yamen in Canton. In addition to taking active measures to blockade the Canton River, leaving space for only one vessel to pass up the river at a time, he is striving hard to induce the merchants of Canton to subscribe 5,000,000 taels towards the war loan, to be repaid in six years and bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. He is not likely to be successful. The Cantonese would not be averse to a defeat of the present Government even by the Japanese if it were likely to result in the establishment of a more stable, more rational, and less corrupt form of Government. Li will be "more successful in his squeeze of lekin tax out of the 73 guilds or societies of Canton."—*Times*.

### THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

#### THE EVE OF THE BATTLE.

On the 14th November, General Yamaji's division was encamped a little way outside Kinchau, awaiting the order to advance on Port Arthur. General Nishi's brigade (half of this division) was a dozen miles in front, feeling the way slowly through the mountain valleys into the enemy's country. General Nogi's brigade (the other half of Yamaji's force) was to form the rear guard, and all that was wanted was the arrival of part of an outside division, namely, the famous Kumamoto brigade, under General Hasegawa, to make up Marshal Oyama's command to 21,000. These men, from the 'fighting province,' Choshiu, arrived on the 15th at Telienwan, bringing up the total force under Field Marshal Oyama to three brigades, or one division and a half. The exact force is not ascertainable, and these figures are merely approximate; the Japanese naturally cannot afford to allow the truth to be known as to their real strength. However, they state that they had 78 guns, of which 12 siege guns, of eight and twelve centimetres, were brought on from Shimonoseki and Osaka specially for Port Arthur, and arrived late. The rest were mountain guns and ordinary field pieces, of two and three inches calibre, in about equal numbers, six to each battery.

This is all that can be learned about the force; some had to be taken away for garrison, duty, etc.

The advance from the isthmus was very carefully made; the country is magnificent for defensive purposes—studded with moderately steep hills, ranging up to 2,000 feet high, with innumerable rocky ravines and gullies, broad valleys, with gentle undulations, intersected in every direction by winding watercourses, deep and dry. The whole country is extremely dry and stony, with very troublesome sand and dust on plains. All the land except the steepest portion is cultivated, though quite bare at this season, and every mile or two there are villages, roughly built of stone, with numerous stone fences about the fields. There are very few trees, and water is scanty everywhere just now. Roads and paths are exceedingly rough, in many cases mere river beds; but they are if anything better than the average in China.

On the 17th, Count Oyama ordered General Yamaji to advance along the main road. This road was made for military purposes, and had telegraph lines on each side, connecting Fort Arthur with Kinchau, by way of the north coast of the peninsula. Over the plains, dust sweeps in clouds that suggest the dust storms of Mongolia and Northern China. Japanese spies in Chinese dress and speaking the language perfectly had been all over the country weeks before, and had cut the telegraph lines in several places. One spy had opened a shop in Kinchau a week before the city was captured. Four of his companions on this risky work had been detected, tortured, and killed, and he alone escaped with valuable information. He had also been in Port Arthur, and found out a good deal about where its strength and its weaknesses lay.

On the 17th, General Yamaji moved his troops the ordinary day's march of the Japanese army, 6 ri, and encamped at the village of San-ju-li Ho, or Thirty li Station. A Chinese li is about a fifth of a ri.

Here a despatch was received announcing that a part of the Kumamoto brigade was on its way along the south coast road to Port Arthur, General Hasegawa himself commanding a force between that and the First Division; also that according to information obtained by spies, the Chinese had withdrawn from Sui-shi-yeh, an inland town north of Port Arthur, where a considerable resistance was expected; that the Chinese were deserting and escaping in large numbers; and that two ships which had been in dock were no longer there.

At San-ju-li Ho there were found, for the first time since leaving the isthmus, many empty houses, showing that the cordial good will established between the invaders and the inhabitants had not spread and that there was still fear of bad treatment. All the vacant houses were at once taken as officers' quarters, and in a few cases rooms were taken in occupied houses, rent being paid; the rank and file had to bivouac in the fields and farmyards. Some of the natives were rather hostile.

Food was found in great abundance,—mostly grain and vegetables; also fodder, and immense quantities of straw for sheltering the men and littering the animals. Besides the cavalry and other army horses, the troops got locally a good many very serviceable mules and donkeys for baggage; and many of the camp followers, including the journalists, had been provided with mounts from this source. They were fine animals for this work, with wonderful enduring power.

Next day, starting as usual at 7 a. m., the army marched until about 1 p.m., over stone tracks among the hills and deep sandy roads in the valleys, to Yeio-shan, coming up with Nishi's rear. News of fighting ahead was received here. All along the fields, through a picturesque village in a little wooded gully, Japanese infantry hurried eagerly forward at the double, panting and breathless with a run of three or four miles; yet only too anxious to have a chance at the enemy; artillery clattered along at full gallop, bumping over boulders and plunging through sand, splashing across streams and scrambling up the hill, sparing neither man nor beast in the haste to the front; while now and then a wounded warrior, smiling bravely in his pain, was helped through the crowed to the rear. The place swarmed with men, rushing at full tilt to the top of the hill. There, on the parapet of a large square stone monument which in the distance looked like a fort or watch tower, was General Nishi, with his staff, watching the operations in the wide well-filled valley beyond with the Port Arthur hills in the far background.

The action had begun about 10 or 11 a. m. A small party of infantry had been sent down to reconnoitre along the roads and ravines intersecting the undulating plain. Two villages and several smaller clusters of houses were found quite deserted. At the third village, Han-po, they were fired on by some Chinese skirmishers retreating. Then suddenly three columns of Chinese, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, filed out from three passes into the valley, concentrating towards the centre, two or three miles from the ruined monument at the Japanese end of the field. It was evidently a reconnaissance in force, and there must have been at least 2,000 Chinese engaged in it. This development was not visible to the Japanese in the hollow; a score of horsemen were sent down at once to warn them and cover their retreat until Nishi's main force could arrive, but the Chinese were too quick; the small force was attacked on three sides and had to fight its way out, partly with the sword. A Chinese-speaking interpreter with the Japanese cut down two of the enemy with his sword. Six of the 80 infantry were left dead on the field, and one died in hospital next day. Only one cavalry man was killed. About forty men were wounded. General Nishi hurried on two lines like the horns of a crescent, to get behind the hills unseen and enclose the valley, cutting off the Chinese retreat; but the enemy did not care to pursue, probably guessing that a large force must be near. After a good deal of firing without result, the Chinese retreated at a very rapid rate, but in good order, exactly as they came, by three roads. They were only just in time, for a quarter of an hour later the whole valley was patrolled by Japanese in perfect safety. The Japanese dead bodies had been stripped, decapitated, and some disembowelled and horribly mutilated. The Chinese had removed their own dead. Not a sign of life was to be seen throughout the plain, except the Japanese patrols, and the men with stretchers for the dead.

Next morning at daybreak the march south to Port Arthur recommenced; past the pretty village where Nishi's force had been encamped; past the old monument at the head of the valley where Yamaji and Nishi were now consulting; past the villages, now being reoccupied by the peasants; round to the west, up the glen where the left wing of the Chinese had retreated; round to the back of the hills, overlooking the next valley, with the outlying forts of Port Arthur perched on the summits of lofty peaks five miles across the plain southward. Mounted scouts were sent three or four miles in front of the advance guard, and probably seven miles or more from the main army. Two horsemen were sent towards a village two or three miles short of Sui-shi-yeh to reconnoitre while the rest waited—a colonel, captain, and four men of the same body that had the previous day been so nearly cut off. While they were talking about the affair suddenly two or three shots were heard, and one of the two men was seen galloping back from the direction of Sui-shi-yeh at full speed across the ploughed fields, over banks and stone walls, shouting that his companion was killed and the enemy were in the village. Very soon large bodies of infantry came on to look for the Chinese. They had retired promptly, and the forts began to sell the hillsides—wild shots, that made the Japanese laugh.

The Japanese camp was now moved close up under the north side of the hills while the Chinese forts continued firing at the south side.

In the night, the Japanese engineers, strongly escorted, went round the hills due north of Port Arthur (the camp being north by east) and secured splendid emplacements for the artillery. The scouts of the two armies met in the plain near Sui-shi-yeh and exchanged shots in the dark, which alarmed the Chinese; a search light was turned on from one of the forts, and a vigorous cannonade was kept up for an hour or two, without the slightest effect.

Next moring (20th) about 11 o'clock a large body of Chinese of all arms marched out in two columns separated by a low ridge, up a valley to the north and west of Port Arthur, intending to flank the Japanese entrenchments. About noon the engagement began, and by two o'clock it had become general, and all along the north-west and north-east. The hills were the besieging artillery had been planted were strongly backed by infantry in case of assault, but all that the Chinese troops did was to march half way. Two splendid shots took their left column right in the centre, and though they reformed bravely, they had ultimately to withdraw. The Japanese confined themselves strictly to the defence of their artillery positions, for they were not yet ready to advance further; but they were much too strong for the Chinese to get near them. Only one Japanese was killed, and three or four wounded; it was founded afterwards that the Chinese had lost thirty or forty. This may be reasonably accounted for by the fact that the Chinese gunners made very poor shots, and a lot of very wild shell-practices, whereas the Chinese left column was struck right in it, centre by two Japanese shells, almost simultaneously with awful effect.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

Since the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese there has been another lull in the flow of news and beyond the details of the investment of Port Arthur and the ultimate capture of that important, stronghold no news comes to hand from the front. The most absolute ignorance prevails as to the whereabouts of the Japanese First and Second Army Corps, what are the designs of the Japanese generals, and whither a large flotilla of fresh transports has gone, evidently no scouting or intelligence department in the Chinese army, otherwise some information would filter through to the Northern Treaty Ports; and, on the other hand, the Japanese know too well the value of concealing their plans to make known the next objective of their armies. From Peking, a telegram has been received at Hankow commending General Nieh for inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese in the Motienling region of Manchuria. It is not unlikely, therefore, that we may learn of another Japanese victory. Every success of the Japanese armies up to the present point has been heralded by a Chinese flourish of trumpets; and it is only when the Japanese have thought their position secure that the truth has been given to the world. We are of opinion that the Japanese have abandoned the idea of going to Mouklen, and have simply left sufficient number of men in mid-Manchuria to engage the attention of General Nieh and his Manchus and to prevent his making any effort to molest the main body of the Japanese First Army Corps, which is apparently fighting its way towards Peking. It was reported that the Second Army Corps, after having sufficient men in Port Arthur to prevent any attempt on the part of the Chinese to recapture it, had crossed over to the mainland and had effected a junction with the First Corps. This is not improbable. In the event of a further advance on Peking, it is strange that no news has come from Newchang announcing the fall of that important port. Now that offers of peace have been made, it is deemed by some who have studied Far Eastern politics with close attention rather injudicious of Japan to push forward upon the capital. These people consider that Japanese statesmen have not thought out fully the consequences of victory. Should they capture Peking, it is more than probable that a general revolution would follow the overthrow of the present Government, which practically means the dethroning of the dynasty; is Japan, in such an event capable of administering the country? That is the problem propounded. Then, again, would not Japan be over-reaching herself in pushing her successes to such extremes? Is it not probable that she may deprive herself of any chance of indemnity? And Japan needs an indemnity more than territory. These are serious questions for Japanese statesmen to consider, for they must also bear in mind that other Powers would be obliged to interfere if general anarchy and chaos were to prevail throughout the vast Chinese Empire. Anarchy in China would mean danger to neighbouring countries. We have good reason for saying that China has refused to pay £50,000,000 sterling or even £40,000,000 to the Japanese in the shape of indemnity. The mandarins have resorted to all their old subterfuges and duplicities in order to gain time and while professing peace and offering something like £20,000,000 sterling as indemnity, to be paid at once, they are seeking to take advantage of Japan. But the Japanese know better how to deal with Chinese diplomacy than the European Powers. The Japanese armies draw closer and closer upon the Chinese capital irrespective of what negotiations are being conducted by the diplomatists of the belligerent countries. China will have to yield; it is only a question of time. —*China Mail*.

## AN ANGLO-RUSSO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

DESPITE the attitude of the irresponsible boulevard journals in Paris, there is said to be growing up in influential circles in the French capital a desire for a better understanding between France and England. In a long despatch, dated December 11, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* discusses seriously the prospects of an Anglo-Russo-French entente. A Franco-German alliance, M. de Blowitz argues, is improbable. There is the Reichsland. A Franco-Italian understanding is similarly barred by a former annexation. A league with Austro-Hungary would not be worth France's having. There remain Russia and Great Britain, and between Paris, St. Petersburg, and London there are only three questions which raise difficulties—the Pamirs, the Dardanelles, and Egypt. The first is likely to be settled soon, and only the other two are left. As for Egypt, France as a whole is not to be judged by its Colonial Party:—"There is no one in Europe who thinks that French action could be substituted in Egypt for English action or that Egypt could be left in the hands of a ruler who had previously compromised himself by leanings to either side." Moreover, when the Nile Valley and West African matters are are settled, France will have all the "Colonies." She wants, and the Dark Continent will no longer form a disturbing factor in the relations of Great Britain and her neighbour. M. de Blowitz continues:—"Not even the bitterest foes of England have now any hope of inducing Russia to act with them against England. On the contrary, everything goes to show that Russia would gladly further any policy likely to bring France and England closer together." Above all, those who look at things with open minds know that the English nation, while now and then smiling at the outbursts of heedlessness of the France mind, cherishes against the French no feeling of hatred or anger, and that nothing will be easier or it or appear to it more natural than to revive with France the best and most cordial relations."

M. Blowitz says the chief object of all French political reflections just now is the Prince of Wales:—

The way in which he fulfilled his mission to the late Czar's deathbed and to the accession and marriage of the Emperor Nicholas has struck men's minds and has led them to a new conception of the position of affairs. The intimacy been Nicholas II. and the Prince of Wales has been of the most cordial kind, and, according to the information from Russia, the Prince on this occasion has displayed wonderful diplomatic ability. A friend returning from St. Petersburg, who was in a position see and hear, states that the Emperor was quite delighted with him, and that he exclaimed in Russian and English in a tone audible to those around him "What amiability? What a charming manner?" The Prince of Wales was the first after the late Czar's death to salute Nicholas II. with the title of "your Majesty"; and the Czar, in an outburst of admiration, exclaimed, "What a diplomatist my uncle is! What a pity that the English Constitution precludes *him* from being his country's Minister for Foreign Affairs! Surprising things would then be witnessed." Now all that is being repeated—and doubtless exaggerated—in Russia in begining to be circulated in Paris, as are also the words, known to the whole Court, in which the Czar, replying to the greeting of the Prince of Wales on his accession, said, "You may be certain that, so long as I live, there will never be between us and our two countries any thing but sentiments of friendship."

It is somewhat unfortunate that this very pretty story should be discredited by the fact that the Prince did not reach Livadia till three days after the death of Alexander III. and that Nicholas II. must have been greeted as "Your Majesty" immediately after the oath of allegiance was taken on the day of the death.

THE Greek Chamber, on December 12, carried, 74 to 69 votes, a motion in favour of the detention and destruction of the currant crop. The measure is advocated as a means of improving the currant market, and its supporters (says a *Times* telegram) assert that persistence in such a policy for one or two years will save the currant trade from otherwise inevitable ruin.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the Overland Mails of the 14th December, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 3-30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ackwright, 2nd Lieut C
Beaumont, Mr W
Bower, G Mr
Bryce, Mr and Mrs and inft
Bell, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Doig, 2nd Lieut C
Durand, Dr
Gazder, Mr G S
Hartley, Mr W
Harvey, Mr
Moorehead, Dr
Perry, Miss G
Partolph, Mr and Mrs
West, Mr A S
Stewart, Capt G
Thornson, Mr
Webb, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Ayling, Mr and Mrs
Bernard, 2 Misses
Butcher, Miss
Churchill, Mr
Collins, Miss
Denny, Mr
Easton, Miss
Elicker, Miss
Fraser, Mr W A
Franks, Miss
Huttall, Lieut M E
Haylor, Mr and Mrs
Kennedy, Mr G E
Liley, Mr A R
Lawson, Miss A L
Longueville, Mr
Mohamad, Capt and Mrs
Pereira, Lieut C S
Townsend, Mrs and Miss
Wakefield, Mr

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

### THE COURT.

THE Queen has taken the Grand Hotel de Cimiez, in the suburbs of Nice, for her spring sojourn next year. Her Majesty is expected to arrive in Nice in the second or third week of March.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, when Sir John Thompson, the Premier and Minister of Justice in Canada, was introduced and sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. Sir John, who had complained of feeling unwell when he arrived at the Castle, retired with other Ministers after the Council to luncheon, and immediately afterwards was attacked by syncope, and died in a few minutes.

### POLITICAL.

It is announced that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday, February 5.

Lord Rosebery spoke on Tuesday at a Gladstonian meeting at Devonport. Referring to the recent defeats in Forfarshire and Brigg, he said that under existing circumstances it was invitable they should lose some bye-elections, though they had not lost anything like so many as the preceding Government had lost in the same space of time. After dwelling on certain difficulties in the way of doing legislative work, he said a still greater obstacle to Liberal legislation was the House of Lords. The Government had nothing to do with the present constitution of that House. Their object was to readjust the relations between the two Houses, so that the deliberate will of the Commons should not be overborne by the action of the Upper Chamber.

Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, on Friday, addressed a meeting in the Queen's-hall, held under the auspices of the London Reform Union, and expressed sanguine hopes that the recent extension of local government would, by the election of fitting men, be of great public advantage.

The result of the polling in the Brigg Division of Lincolnshire was declared on Saturday. Mr. J. M. Richardson (C.) was returned, polling 4,377 votes against 4,300 recorded for Mr. H. Beckitt (G.). The Conservative poll shows an increase of 356, and the Gladstonian a decrease of 148, compared with that of the last contest.

### GENERAL.

Lord Sandhurst has been appointed to succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Bombay.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Workingham and the district, held on Tuesday, it was resolved, on the motion of Sir George Russell, M.P., seconded by Mr. Murdoch, supported by Sir W. Farrer, to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Walter in some form to be subsequently agreed upon, and a committee was appointed to give effect to the resolution. The committee resolved subsequently to invite the co-operation of Lord Wantage, Lord-Lieutenant of Berkshire, in order that the memorial might assume a country character.

On Friday, Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, Director of the Research Laboratories of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, delivered a lecture in the Examination-hall, Victoria Embankment, under the auspices of the British Institute of Public Health, on the anti-toxic serum treatment diphtheria. The result of its adoption in Paris, Berlin, and Budapest had been most striking, and he urged the expediency, in view of the great mortality and suffering caused by diphtheria, of carrying on the treatment in this country.

At Saturday's fortnightly meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards, a deputation headed by Lord Coleridge presented a memorial against a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee for the acceptance of an offer of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to supply anti-toxin serum for the treatment of diphtheria patients in the Board's hospitals on certain specified terms. Lord Coleridge, in supporting the memorial, said the anti-toxin treatment was yet merely in the experimental stage, and many persons believed it might have injurious effects. After a long discussion, an amendment postponing the consideration of the recommendation as to anti-toxin for three months was negatived by 38 to 17 votes, and the report was adopted.

The Smithfield Club Show opened on Monday at the Agricultural-hall, Islington. The entries of cattle number 339, the largest on record, and there are 321 entries of sheep, or four more than last year. No pigs are shown, owing to the prevalence of swine fever. The Championship Plate, value 100 guineas, for the best beast in the show, the club's gold medal for the breeder, and the Queen's Challenge Cup value £150, for the best beast in the show bred and fed by the exhibitor, were won by Mr. Clement Stephenson of Newcastle, with his Aberdeen Angus heifer, which won the championships prized at Birmingham. The Queen and Lord Rosebery were among the conspicuous exhibitors and prize-winners.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Mr. Arthur Trevor-Battye read a paper, in which he gave an interesting account of his experiences during his recent visit to the island of Kolguev, describing its physical formation, its products, and the habits and characteristics of the Samoyedi inhabitants.

The Board of Trade Returns for November are fairly satisfactory, the imports showing a decrease of 1·5 per cent., and the exports an increase of 2·4 per cent.

The inquest on the body of Augusta Dawes, who was murdered in Holland-park-road, Kensington, on November 25, was resumed on Monday. After numerous witnesses had been examined, the jury found that the deceased woman was murdered, and that the cause of her death was wounds in the throat inflicted by Reginald Saunderson.

At the West London Police-court on Saturday, Reginald Saunderson, 21, was charged with the wilful murder of Augusta Dawes, in Halland-park-road, on the night of November 25. The Treasury counsel stated the facts of the case, and said that a letter, in the handwriting of the prisoner, had been received at the Kensington Police-station, on November 28, containing a detailed confession of the crime. It was signed "Jack the Ripper." The prisoner was remanded for a week.

### OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Gordon Canfield, Ben. Inf.; Major-Gen. C. J. Richards, Mad. Ret.; Sir John Thompson, P.C., K.C.M.G., Q.C.; M. De Lesseps; M. Burdeau; Gen. Sir E. C. Hodge, G.C.B.; Surg.-Major R. de B. Riordan; Admiral Sir T. Brandreth; Lt.-C. E. Renwick, R.N.; Surg. E. S. M'Kay, R.N.; D.D.G. of Hospitals, C. I. Wiles, M.D.; Dr. J. M. Browne; Earl of Orford; Sir M. Morgan; Mr. A. Redgrave, C.B.; Rev. C. B. Scott, D.D.; Baroness Louise Rothschild.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr S Tait, B
Mr E Scott, B
Mr H Moore, B
Mr H T Ross, MCS
Mr J Adams, Bo
Col G F S Marshall
Col C C Brownlow
Col A Clark-Kennedy
Capt F A Hoghton
Capt G R Brown
Capt H Kennedy
Capt W D R Stratton
Capt H J Middleton
Lieut C F Dobbin
Lieut C F Pritchard
Lieut W B G Billington
Surg-Major J R Barrington
Surg-Major F F Perry
Comdr J A Lye
Sub-Comdr T Turner

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E M Pratt, Bo CS, 6 mos
Lieut W A Bruce, 

to argument. He would far rather go with a deputation which had something in the other hand, and would meet the Indian Secretary and say—we do not want an unreasonable man to vote you to do anything for us. We come with a suggestion for the solution of the difficulty arising out of our protest. If believed could in that way they should best be doing their duty by those they represented. (Applause.)

Mr. H. W. Rhodes moved the following resolution:—

That the meeting of gentlemen assembled here, and whose names appear on the subjoined list, representing important centres of Indian and British industries and interests, urgently impress upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity for taking such steps as may be deemed most effectual for the restoration of the exchange value of the rupee, and thus relieving the Indian Exchequer and trade from the disastrous effects of the recent fall in silver, and the consequent heavy increase in the gold charges of the Indian Government, and the serious check to the trade and industries of the country, which have resulted therefrom; and that this meeting is of opinion that the adoption by the Indian Government of the policy of international bimetallism, which the Indian Government has urged upon it for more than twelve years, would establish a steady par of exchange between silver and gold, and thus obviate the necessity for any import duties; this meeting strongly urges that effect be given to the following resolution passed by the Indian Government on the 19th March 1878, which declared that the introduction of gold as a standard of value in India would be a measure of great benefit to the country, and that the Government of India is anxious, as early as possible, to introduce a gold standard, and to establish a mint for the coinage of gold; and that the meeting is of opinion that the Government of India should be urged to take immediate steps to carry out the above resolution.

Mr. W. C. Moss (Bolton), who seconded the resolution, said it had his hearty support, not only because he was a bimetallist but because he was a business man and saw in the policy here advocated the only remedy for the financial troubles of the Indian Government. The difficulties of competing trade with the East were well-nigh insurmountable, and it was time the traders of his country awakened to the situation and entered their protest against the imposition of any further duties. There was a misunderstanding that was very often overlooked. Although he had advocated bimetallism for sixteen years he had yet to find a monometallist who was thoroughly in his convictions and prepared to carry them out to their logical conclusion. Universal monometallism could only be—(laughter)—the monometallism of a gold basis—(laughter). The monometallism of a gold basis—(laughter). The monometallism of a gold basis—(laughter). The